HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,143—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Apl.	PENINSULAR	5304	OCEANA	9510
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6391	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7553	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	6281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	6294	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
SERA	5,376	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBIA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,156	30th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will sail at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	30th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
S. SCARPA, Agent General,
Mackinnon Mackenzie Buildings, Ballard Estate, Office Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 11th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th April,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.
For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 160
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,030	D. Maganzini	16th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belalto	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO

AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA
Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

Messrs. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

BEER ! BEER !! BEER !!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
21 BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH

FINAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL.

PROGRAMME.

Song ..... "The King's Minstrel "..... Pinsuti
Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

2 Song ..... "I Send you Roses" ..... Dora Robinson
Mrs. BOLLAM, accompanied by Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

3 Piano Solo ... "Prelude" ..... S. Rachmaninoff
Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

4 Songs ..... (a) Aubade a la Fiancee ..... Frank Lambert
(b) La Saltimbanquesi ..... Louis Ganne
Mrs. BRANSON accompanied by Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

5 Song ..... "The Toreador Song" from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST.)
Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

6 Song ..... "Orpheus with his Lute" ..... Sullivan
Mrs. HARRY BEVILLE accompanied by Mr. E. FAULKNER.

7 Song ..... "Good Bye !" ..... Tosti
Mr. FAWCETT accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

8 Aria ..... "Lascia Ch'io Pianga" ..... Handel
Mrs. BOLLAM accompanied by Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

9 Recitation ..... "Selected .....
Mr. E. ESDAILE.

10 Duets .... (a) "Oh that we two were Maying" ..... A. M. Smith
(b) "No Sir" ..... arranged by Alec Marsh
Mrs. BOLLAM and Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by MAJOR COLLIS BARRY.

Song ..... "The Owl" ..... Stephen Adams
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
Mr. ALEC MARSH accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

BECHSTEIN GRAND PIANO.

Plan of Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.
ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, 3 and Rs. 4.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Arsenal Bombay, up to 25th April, 1904, for the PURCHASE of all .303 inch FIRED BULLETS that may the available up to the 28th February, 1905.

2. Conditions of sale and all particulars will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, Major, R. A.
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 30th March, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI, of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz :—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bangunga Road or the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 1688, and New Survey No. B 7261, and containing by admeasurement 2½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3005, and Street Number 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, the 29th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 NOON on the 9th May, 1904, for a contract in CONNECTION with the POST OFFICE STABLES for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES :—

1 GRASS
2 GRAIN
3 STABLE GEAR

2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

E. R. JARDINE,
Presidency Postmaster,

Bombay G. P. O. dated 17th March, 1904.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, N. C.

NOTICE.

SALE OF FIRED BULLETS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of a quantity of .303 inch FIRED BULLETS to the extent available up to 28th February 1905, at the following Ordnance Establishments approximate total weight, 2,500 cwts. more or less :—

ARSENALS Rawal Pindi.
Ferozepore.
Allahabad.
Fort William
DEPOT Agra.

2. The Bullets will be delivered, weighed and packed in ammunition boxes free at the respective Arsenals and Depot. Payment to be made before taking delivery of each consignment.

3. The purchaser to take delivery at the aforesaid Arsenals and Depot in person or by duly appointed Agents and at his own risk and expense, removes, dispatch and ship the bullets out of India within a period to be hereafter decided by this department, and produce not more than seven days after departure of each vessel shipping documents proving that the bullets so purchased have been so shipped and despatched. No portion of the contract to be assigned or underlet without previous sanction of the undersigned.

4. Tenders, which should be by letter, will be received by the undersigned up to NOON of MONDAY, 2nd May, 1904, at which hour and date they will be opened. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of the sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money in Government Promissory Notes or Treasury Receipts (not in cash), which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers within 30 days of the opening of the tenders. This deposit is to be increased by the successful tenderer up to 10 per cent. on the estimated price of the whole of the said bullets; it will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and will be returned to the depositor on production of the shipping documents in proof that the whole of the bullets have been shipped out of India.

5. Envelopes to be superscribed "Tender for Bullets."

6. The Inspector General of Ordnance does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

K. S. DUNSTERVILLE, Lt-Colonel R.A.,
Offg. Inspector General of Ordnance.

Rawal Pindi, 30th March, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL of Bombay ..... Plaintiff,
VERSUS
(1). JOSHI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE,
and
(2). KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, Buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water courses, grafted Mango Trees, common Mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varkas" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Malav, Tarf Malad, Taluka and sub-district of Bandora in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and consisting of three fields called or known as Ohadia, Pahadi and Hal respectively and bearing Dhapa numbers 82/6 and 8 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manockshah R. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 20th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved ..... from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto ..... "	8	0
Crest and Monogram ..... "	10	0
Monograms only ..... "	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style "	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style ..... "	4	8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions ..... Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions ..... Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions ..... Rs.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved ..... Rs.	3	0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved ..... Rs.	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ..... Rs.	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ..... Rs.	2	0

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

PROMENADE CONCERT,

SATURDAY, 16th APRIL, at 9 P. M.

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Tickets Rs. 2 each, at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Tickets at Messrs. DOVE & Co., can reserve Tables Free of Charge. Tickets purchased at the door on the night of the Concert will not entitle to a Table unless one is available.

S.S. "ANGLO CANADIAN."

CARGO ex S.S. "ANGLO CANADIAN" from New York is lying on Carnac Bunder at risk and expense of Consignees who are REQUESTED TO TAKE DELIVERY promptly.

TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents, S.S. "Anglo Canadian."

TO SHIPPING AGENTS.

WANTED immediately a STEAMER of small tonnage to carry a cargo of TEAK SLEEPERS to the port of Vavania in Kathiawar.
For further Particulars apply to
THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY,
Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil thereto of THACKER HANSRAJ LADHA, late of Bombay Hindu Bhattia Merchant, deceased,

VALABHDAS MEGHJI of Bombay Hindu Bhattia Merchant residing in Bombay at Champagally outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Surviving Executor named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirtieth Day of March in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 30th day of March, 1904.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJEE & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and are lifted free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1904.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents undertake the following work :—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds. House and Land Agencies.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

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WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 24—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronised by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade, Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hoyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY. Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Re. 3. Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS.—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manœuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building, Fort—Lift available.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of later dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL, SAND, TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 01—1 gallon, Rs. 15 net. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 20-8 net. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-8 net. No. 2—4 gallons, Rs. 30-8 net.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

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LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable ? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mandhar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be ascertained on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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T. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 13,00,00

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
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CAPITAL ... Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld., LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and current Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply
MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of Fully

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES WITH TINS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th April, 1904, at 6 p.m., at Hellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

Ex. S. S. Anglo Canadian
400 bundles damaged American steel hoops.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 24 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown No. 274; at Vadgadi, close to Baddevni Chowky by order of Khoja Veerjee Meghjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha Canjee Purbhut and Co—

24 full pressed bales cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

By order of the Trustees to the estate of Esa Hajee Abubakar and Esa Hajee Abubakar and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank on FRIDAY the 8th instant at 1 p.m., the following fancy goods, suitable for presents, consisting of handsome majolica flower vases, jardiniers, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, centre pieces, terra cotta figures, etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL PEARLS,

On SATURDAY next the 9th inst. at 3 p. m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Kanyalal Kisondmund, Jeweller of Leshi.

1 bunch of 47 strings containing in all 25 very valuable real pearls said to weigh 175 carats or 1050 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Custom House, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockery ware, best platedware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs one handsome sweet-toned upright grand cottage piano by Soundy handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, one quarter size slate billiard table by J Bennett and Co., London, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, Singapore cane furniture rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. WALSH, Esq. proceeding to Europe. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palangrim office shigram, in very good order.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Villa Toggenburg, Fall Hill, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved made to order household furniture, glass and crockery ware, best platedware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofa and chairs, large size cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., hand some flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, gentleman bicycle, etc. etc. the property of O. N. BULINGER, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Jenkins House, Appolo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites, marble top dressing and washhand tables first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and, table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Captain JOHN CURRIE.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1904.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

NOTICE.

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R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	22,000
Do. last year	40,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do Continent	3,000
In New York—	
Spot	15·15+10
Futures, month of July	15·42+18
Do. do. December	12·11
In New Orleans—	
Spot	15 5-16
Futures, month of July	15·33+27
Do. do. Oct.	12·12+18
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts at U S ports	50,000
,, exports to Great Britain	29,000
,, ,, to Continent	31,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	510,000
,, ,, interior ports	260,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 2nd April, 1904 :—

Cotton	14,385 bales.
Wheat	19,376 cwts.
Linseed	26,795 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,317 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,385 ,,
Poppyseed	2,881 ,,
Groundnuts	285 ,,
Castorseed	9,332 ,,
Rice	1,377 ,,
Myrabollams	3,496 ,,
Cottonseed	15,415 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil ,,
Gram	3,311 ,,
Joowar	15,349 ,,
Maize	689 ,,

BOMBAY, APRIL 5.

Exchange—Tone quietor.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d, 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d,
Do	6	do	do	1s, 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	139
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		128
Shanghai	30	do	do	178
Japan	30	do	do	145 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone easy.

Cash	Rs. 97-9
1st Settlement 2nd May	o,, 97-7

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 4th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone declining...	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone declining.			
Ready	5	7	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	12	0
25 per cent. ,, ...	29	12	0
50 per cent. ,, ...	27	8	0
Black Kutnee ,, ...	25	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	0	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet,			
Pissi 91 per cent. ...	30	0	0
Club No. 1 ,, ...	29	8	0
Hard Red ,, ...	25	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Imports	22,000

April-May	May-June,	
8·25	8·21	
+18	+17	
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8·17	8·13	7·89
+16	+16	+15
Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
7·05	6·70	6·60
+9	+8	+8

COTTON.—The local market is steady with but little business passing at Colaba. Prices are unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	252	238	231	April
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	256	244		,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244		,,
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	265	259...		,,
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	252	244		,,
Jalgaum do. ...	254	246		,,
Khandwa do. ...	262	...		,,
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	266	259		
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	272	265...		
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	276	269	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	331	321	...	
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	276	266	...	May
Do. H.G.) ...	272	262	246	,,
Mutia (M. G.)	262	252	242	April
Dharwar (S.-G)			291	May
Western			273	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 2nd April, as compared with the statement of the 2nd April:—

LIABILITIES,	Mar. 26, Rs.	April 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,09,238	57,36,549
Public Deposits at Branches	84,59,511	85,29,425
Other Deposits	5,76,85,332	5,50,27,559
Post Bills	7,145	7,145
Sundries	13,32,107	14,46,799
	Rs... 9,07,43,913	8,91,97,497
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,15,70,029	1,08,20,383
Other authorised Securities	16,18,602	16,03,732
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	63,71,129	64,57,514
Loans do. do. do.	1,68,15,640	1,42,34,018
Bills discounted and purchased	2,71,78,036	2,73,02,001
Dead Stock	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	3,574	...
Balances with other Banks	5,11,880	3,52,357
Sundries	1,64,913	1,59,729
Cash	2,81,55,338	2,74,03,781
	Rs. 9,07,43,913	8,91,97,477

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HICKMOTT—March 30, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta the wife of H C W Hickmott, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m., High water, 2-52m., 3-49a. Low water, 8-49m., 9-42a.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Entertainment for children, Cathedral Girls High School, 5 p. m.
Farewell Concert by Mr. Alec Marsh, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court tomorrow (Thursday) at 11 a.m., instead of this morning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, per extra s.s. China, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.—His Excellency Mofakharwus Sultan, Consul-General for Persia in India, arrived here on Sunday morning last from Calcutta and is staying at "Villar Ville" Apollo Bunder.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of March, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,233 among them the number of new admissions, was 990 classified as stated below :—Hindus, 872; Mussalmans, 107 Parsees 3; other castes 8. The average daily attendance was 103.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of March the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,107. The number of new admissions was 576 classified as stated below :—Bhattias 37; Vanias 125; Brahmins 84; Lohanas 15; other castes 315. The average daily attendance was 100.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Tookaram Bhuwa a cart-driver aged twenty-two went to a funeral on Monday morning and returned home it is alleged the worse for liquor. He then took his cart out for hire to the; sa16 pans and while on his way to the Dadar station at 2 p.m. he fell off his cart and one of the wheels passed over his stomach, killing him on the spot.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & Co.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music. under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master commencing at 7 p.m, to-day :—

March	Boys of the Old Brigade	Myddleton
Intermezzo	Sinfonica	Mascagni
Valse	Venetia	Winterbottam
Selection	Belle of New York	Kerker
Polka	Unokoo	Kumor
Remine of	Offenbach	Winterbottam

FIRE IN GIRGAUM ROAD.—At noon yesterday a fire was discovered in a chawl belonging to Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail, and situated in close proximity of Nana Shanker Seth's Wadi in Girgaum Road. The chawl is occupied by milkmen, who have their stables in the same compound. The fire originated in a room on the ground floor of the chawl, in which were stored a few bales of hay. Some of the occupants of the chawl who noticed smoke issuing from the room, at once burst open the door and put the flame out by pouring a few buckets of water over them. The fire engines from the different parts of the city promptly arrived on the scene but were not utilised. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10. The origin of the outbreak is not known.

OLD OFFENDERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Priestly charged Noorkhan Lalkhan and Gani-Lal, both old offenders with stealing two bags of salt, collectively valued at Rs. 10-8 belonging to Tulsidas Valabhdas and Deoji Abaji. The evidence showed that on Monday night both the accused were found carrying a bag of salt on their heads in a field at Parel and were arrested by the Police on suspicion. On being questioned by the police both the accused admitted having stolen the bags from the G. I. P. Railway Yard at Dadar. Further inquiries showed that on the 24th ultimo the accused had stolen another bag and sold it to a Marwari for Rs. 3-4-0. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions each. The Magistrate sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Raja Dean Dayal and sons have received the following letter dated 25th March 1904 from Lieut. Col. E. Barring the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"I have pleasure in saying that your Firm has done a good deal of work in connection with the autumn tours of His Excellency Lord Curzon during the past five years, and the records of this are contained in the handsome volumes which you have prepared as memorials of those journeys. The Viceroy has always been satisfied with the excellence of your photographs, and with the anxiety of your Artists to do the fullest justice to the opportunities which they have enjoyed, and the bound volumes will always be a most interesting recollection to him of his term of Office in India."

BENE-ISRAEL CULTURE SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the Bene-Israel Culture Society, Mr. Elijah Reuben, read a paper on the "Institution of Passover" in the Society's Hall at Umarkhadi, on the 3rd instant at 7-30 p.m., when Mr. G. Moses was proposed to the chair. The lecturer after briefly touching on the institution of Passover, described at length the duties and observances of an Israelite during the eight days of the feast. The paper contained much instructive matter. The lecturer was followed by Messrs. David Reuben and David Abraham, both of whom spoke effectively. The Chairman, who is the Treasurer of the Gates of Mercy Synagogue, was received with cheers. He said that the leaven prohibited during the feast had both a literal and a figurative meaning. The literal meaning is evident, but the figurative one is never thought of or acted upon by the Israelites. The leaven is pride and stiff-neckedness which brought ruin on the Jewish nation. It is this leaven as well that our wise legislator had prohibited not only during the Passover Holidays but throughout the year. The Chairman exhorted the audience and all Israelites to be meek and humble and thus pave the path for the most delightful feast in the next world. After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, lecturer and the gentlemen present, the proceedings terminated.

SALE OF "COZY CORNER."

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit instituted by Mr. Hormusjee Nusservanjee Vakil, solicitor, against Saiyad Sirdar Ali Khan, in which the plaintiff asked for a decree for Rs. 3,276, being the first instalment due on account of the sale price of his bungalow at Malabar Hill. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

The plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Lowndes, said he was the owner of a bungalow at Malabar Hill known as "Cozy Corner," which he agreed on the 24th July 1903, to sell to the defendant for Rs. 2,87,901 together with the furniture, etc. It was then agreed between the parties that the purchase money should be paid off by monthly instalments of Rs. 3,276. The first instalment became due on the 4th March last, but the defendant had failed to pay the same.

His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

NATURAL INDIGO vs. SYNTHETIC.

In view of what was said by Sir Edward Law in his able Budget speech in reference to the competition of synthetic indigo with the natural product, it is interesting to read in a foreign commercial journal the progress that the trade in artificial indigo has made since 1897. The value of that export in that year did not quite touch five million marks or £250,000, but in 1903, it amounted to five times that sum. The chief importers of synthetic indigo in 1903, were the United States, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary and China. In England it is considered to be a notable result of the German artificial manufacture of indigo that Christopher Rawson, the well-known English expert authority on natural indigo, received an offer from the Badische Anilin and Sodafabrik, to serve in that firm which he has accepted. Mr. Rawson, for the last five years, has been one of the most skilful supporters of the experiments which the Indian Government carried on in order to improve the methods of cultivation of the indigo plant in Bengal.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided yesterday, at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED MURDER AT MATUNGA.

Piraji Shatiba was charged with the murder of Kushabai, an old woman, aged 60, on 6th February, somewhere about Matunga. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. C. J. Vernon, foreman.

Mr. Anandrao N. Dabulkar.	Mr. C. F. Stevens.
,, Kaikobad B. Murzban.	,, F. W. Burkitt.
,, Yezdezard D. Thanawalla.	,, F. W. J. Vining.
	,, J. Mumford.
	,, Shapurjee Sorabjee.

Mr. Scott said the death of Kushabai was caused by arsenic. She used to live with her daughter Sagubai, wife of a barber, in a house in Khetwadi, and she suffered from rheumatic pains in the back. Sagubai's evidence went to show the accused visited her from time to time, and he said he would get her a "vaid", or native doctor, to cure her. The accused visited her three or four times, and on 6th February, Kushabai disappeared from the house. She had valuable gold and silver ornaments on her person at the time, including a gold "chitang" valued at Rs. 120, one "vajartik" valued at Rs. 40, toe rings, finger rings, and other ornaments. Accused took Kushabai to Bandra to the house of one Ania Daji. In Ania's room he took from her the chitang and the vajartik. As she was suffering at the time, accused asked Ania to get her some ointment, and then went away. He did not come back. At the suggestion of Ania's wife, Ania came to search for him in Bombay at Kamateepura, and took him with him to Bandra during the night. In a victoria he took Kushabai across the Causeway to a certain part of Mahim. On the following day she was found lying dead by the side of a tank at Matunga. Medical testimony would show that death was due to vomiting and suffocation caused by arsenic, and that a large quantity of it was found in her body on examination. Accused was arrested on 25th February, and at the time of his arrest he dropped something, which, on inspection, was discovered to be the golden beads of the vajartik. From a vendor of poisons accused purchased arsenic on 7th December for medical purposes, as he said. There were also certain statements made by the accused to Ania, in which he said that Kushabai was his aunt. In these circumstances, the Advocate-General asked the Jury to infer that the accused was guilty of causing the death of the old woman Kushabai.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution had not closed when the Court adjourned till this morning.

A MONEY LENDING TRANSACTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Narandas Soonderji, a merchant, appeared to answer a charge of abetment of cheating preferred against him by Bhugutmul Sardarmal, a shroff. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, prosecuted while Mr Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Spencer in opening the case for the prosecution said, the accused, who was carrying on business as Narandas Soonderji and Co. in partnership with others, wrote two cheques in favour of Fakirchand Premchand, now deceased, one for Rs. 4000 on the National Bank of India and another for Rs. 5,000 on Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris. On the 6th February these cheques were brought to complainant, who was a money-lender, by Fakirchand, who on their security demanded a loan of Rs. 9000. Complainant declined to lend him money unless he was satisfied that the amounts mentioned in the cheques which were cross cheques, were really due to him from Narandas Soonderji and Co. and the money would be due on the 17th and 19th February as dated. It was alleged that Narandas Soonderji and Co. had a fixed deposit of Rs. 4,000 in the National Bank of India which was due on the 17th February, and had also a fixed deposit of Rs. 5,000 in the Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris which was due on the 19th idem. Fakirchand handed over the two cheques to complainant and asked him to satisfy himself about them. Complainant went to the accused in order to satisfy himself as to whether those allegations were true. The accused assured complainant that he had those fixed deposits in the two banks and that there would be no difficulty about complainant paying the money as they were post-dated cheques. Relying on this assurance complainant advanced the money to Fakirchand. Complainant subsequently endorsed the cheques on to Chrystal and Company. On the 17th February P. Chrystal and Company presented the cheque for Rs. 4,000 to the National Bank, which however, dishonoured it on the ground that there was no money to the credit of the accused firm. Complainant thereupon had a letter written to the accused's firm through his solicitors calling attention to the fact and asking for the repayment of Rs. 4,000. A reply was sent and in it the accused's firm expressed their surprise at the allegations and claim made by complainant, and stated that this was the first intimation they had received that the cheque had been dated 17th February and that it has been passed to complainant. On the 19th February the cheque for Rs. 5,000 was also dishonoured. Overtures were then made for a settlement and a sum of Rs. 4,000 was paid to complainant by a cheque drawn on the Bank of Bombay by the accused towards the repayment of Rs. 9,000. But Mr. Spencer contended that was no justification of the conduct or a mitigation of the offence committed by the accused. He further contended that this was a case in which a fraud had been practised on complainant by F. Fakirchand and that the accused had abetted Fakirchand in the commission of the offence.

Evidence for prosecution having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SUIT AGAINST A NAWAB.

ILLUMINATION CHARGES.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tayebji disposed of a suit, in which Pestonji Nussarwanji Pavri sued Nawab Saiyad Sirdar Ali Khan to recover the sum of Rs. 8,093.5-0 and interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st March 1904. Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs, Matubhai, Jamistram and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Faiz Budroodin Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee and Co., for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he carries on business as a contractor, and among other things, undertakes to do illumination work. On the 16th November 1903, plaintiff agreed with the defendant to supply on hire at the defendant's bungalow named "Cozy Corner" at Malabar Hill, as many Kitson lights as were required at the rate of Rs. 3 per light. Plaintiff thus supplied defendant with Kitson lights between the 17th November 1903 and the 29th February 1904. Between the 28th November 1903 and the 29th February 1904, plaintiff also supplied at the same bungalow eight dozen plated candlesticks at Rs. 12 per dozen per month. Plaintiff also claimed to recover Rs. 65 the price of certain glass globes and stands which had not been returned to him by the defendant Plaintiff also supplied and lighted on the 2nd January 1904, Rutnagur and other lights in the garden grounds at "Cozy Corner" and on arches outside and along side the road from Sir D. M. Petit's bungalow to Cozy Corner at Rs. 7 per hundred. There was now due to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8,093-5-0 for the hire of the lights, for breakage, etc., which the defendant had failed to pay.

For the defendant it was stated that the Kitson lights were to be supplied at the rate of Rs. 3 per day per light for the first month, Rs. 1-8 per light for the second month, and Re 1 per light for the third month and subsequent months; with reference to the claim for the price of the glass globes and stands which had not been returned to the plaintiff, the defendant said he had offered to replace the missing articles on being furnished by the plaintiff with samples of the articles lost. The claim for Rs. 65 was exorbitant and so were the other charges defendant admitted there were due from him Rs. 4,131-1-0, which he offered to pay the plaintiff. Defendant denied his liability to pay for the alleged broken Rutnagur globes and plain glasses or for any kerosene oil.

The parties eventually came to an amicable arrangement and by consent, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 8000 and costs.

AT the close of the trial of the Nihilists in St. Petersburg for participation in the political assassinations of recent years, one of the three men condemned to death, an officer, threw himself on his knees when sentence was pronounced and prayed to be allowed to proceed to the Far East as a common soldier, there to lay down his life for the Fatherland. The Court agreed to bring his plea for mercy before the Czar. The other two condemned men were executed in the Schlusselburg.

IN the neighbourhood of Paris, experiments are being made with a mono-railway which serves for the rapid despatch of letters, papers and post parcels. For the near future a similar line from Paris to Marseilles is planned, and by this railway parcels will be sent from one terminus to the other in from seven to eight hours. Such mono-rail lines will, it is expected, revolutionise the parcel despatch business and the trade in articles like flowers, early vegetables, and fruit, will be more than doubled.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Chubildas Lallookhoy presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the directors' report which has appeared in these columns, said :—

I move this resolution with much pleasure for our Report discloses a very satisfactory and pleasing state of affairs and one of its most healthy features is that it shows a continuance of that steady advance which has characterised the business of the Company from its commencement. Our report has been circulated amongst you, I do not think it necessary to go through it at any length and I will only briefly refer to one or two of the salient points in it. Our amount of new business shows a still further increase over and this coupled with the number of proposals we have received is a clear indication of the esteem in which the Company is held and the confidence it inspires. The greatest care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives and owing to the strictness of our medical examinations and the care exercised by the management a considerable amount of business has been judiciously declined. Our claims slightly increased both in number and amount, but on considering the amount of business on our books the totals are very moderate in both respects. The Company continues to be very economically managed and we again record a sensible reduction in our expense ratio which ratio is not only far below the average but we believe the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. Another very satisfactory feature is the large increase of the Assurance Fund. It has increased by about two lakhs of rupees and now amounts to Rs. 8,25,000. I do not think there is anything else which calls for special remark and it only remains for me now to congratulate the Company on the great success that has attended its working. The Company is formed and worked on sound principles and is doing well. Our progress from the first has been steady and continuous and I am fully confident that our progress in the future will be equally satisfactory. With that I propose that the Directors' Report and audited statements of accounts for the year ending 29th February 1904 be hereby received and adopted.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the proposition which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. G. C. Plinston seconded by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama it was resolved that a dividend of 9 1-4 per cent per annum, free of income tax, payable on 7th instant be and is hereby declared for last year on the paid up capital.

Dr. Childe proposed and Mr. D'Souza seconded that Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama who retires in accordance with the Articles of Association be re-elected a director.

The proposition was carried.

Dr. Bahadurji proposed that the firm of Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri be re-elected auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 200.

Dr. Appoo seconded the proposition which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. G. C. Plinston seconded by Mr. D'Souza it was resolved that the thanks of this meeting be given to the medical advisors for their care in the examination of lives during the past year.

It was proposed by Dr. Appoo and seconded by Dr. Childe that the special thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman and the directors for their great attention to the business of the Company during the past year.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama proposed and Mr. D Gostling seconded that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. R. E. Bharucha, the office staff and the agents and representatives of the Company for their zeal, attention and services during the past year.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. G. C. Plinston, seconded by Dr. Bahadurji, it was resolved that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

The thirty first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company, was held at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses presiding. The following is the directors' report :—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders, the annual report, audited balance-sheet, and abstract of profits and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1903. The accounts disclose a profit of Rs. 2,57,592-10-7, including the balance of Rs. 14,793-14-0, brought forward from the previous year. This result is highly satisfactory considering the unfavourable conditions of the mill industry during part of the year. The directors propose to appropriate the above amount of Rs. 2,57,592-10-7 as follows :—To pay a dividend of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 1 000 each and of Rs. 25 per share on B shares free of income tax, Rs. 1,08,175; to be written off for depreciation in value of buildings Rs. 25 000; to be written off for depreciation in value and replacement of machinery Rs. 35,000; to be carried to fire insurance fund account Rs. 2 000 to be written off for depreciation in value of fire appliances Rs. 10 000; to be set aside for repairs and improvement of bunglow and sepoys' chawl Rs. 10 000; to be written off for fire engines office and bunglow furniture accounts Rs. 4,012-7-10; and to be carried forward Rs. 33,405 2-9. The latter part of the year was characterised by various influences unfavourably affecting the mill industry, as as for instance, the depression in the China markets and the decline in the exchanges the increasing gravity of the political outlook between Russia and Japan and the high prices of the raw material following as a result the speculative manipulation in the American and Liverpool markets. These adverse conditions have unfortunately become intensified since the beginning of the present year; war has broken out between Russia and Japan dislocating trade with the Far East and cotton has touched a higher level than at any time since the American Civil War of 1864-65 and this high range of values is unattended by any commensurate advance in prices of yarn or cloth. The mill industry is thus again face to face with environments militating against, profitable working and restricted production is absolutely necessary under the circumstances. Your directors, have sanctioned the stoppage of the spinning pl

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	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL	at	2 12	do
TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

(All materials 54" wide)

TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide.....	at	1 8	do

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.	
BED BLANKETS, in White—Size 6' by 5', 7' by 5', 8' by 5, 8' by 6½' feet	Rs. 4-8, 5-4, 6-0, 8-0,	each.
BED BLANKETS, Scarlet or Brown—Rs	4-12, 6-0, 7-0, 9-0,	do.
BED BLANKETS, Medium weight in Scarlet only .....from	2 2	do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black, 6' by 6'	4 2	do.
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ARMY BLANKETS .....from	2 13	do.

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In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, size 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each.

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Scrapers, Flue Brushes and all Accessories in stock and Repairs undertaken.

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ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from

"The Times"

Nov. 26, 1902.

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Total Rs. 5,000

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	Rs.	As.
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
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ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE... (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	3	8
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WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c., also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do. ,, ...		200
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20 Prizes ,, ...	Rs. 10 each...	200
500 Do. ,, ...	,, 5 ,, ...	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904.

ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND.

THE enthusiastic individuals who wish to celebrate one day a year by way of honouring the memory of St. George, the Patron Saint of England are again sending round their attractive circulars and year-book in the hope of persuading others to see eye to eye with them. We cannot but think the true-born Englishman would rather leave these annual ceremonies to the Scotch and St. Andrew. The Irishman has just been encouraged to observe St. Patrick's day though he did not much wish to, except in his own particular way. But the executive of the Royal Society of St. George tell us that there is a visible awakening, a growing desire amongst Englishmen, of every grade and class, to emulate the patriotism of the Sister Kingdoms and to think of England and to think Imperially. Mr. Howard Ruff, the Honorary Secretary of the Society writes: "It may suit the hiding cosmopolitan—the quintessence of selfishness—like Esau, to barter away his birthright for some temporary advantage; but the country has to be considered, for whom he has no right to speak or act." English national sentiment, he thinks, is unfortunately too dormant, though not dead, and he quotes the late Sir Walter Besant in support of his contention: "As a nation, as a race, we are above all other nations, open to be ruled by sentiment. We are fond of girding at the sentiment of the Teuton, and of allowing the sentiment of the Celt, we pride ourselves upon the possession of cold common-sense which does not admit of sentiment. Who are 'we,' however, who are thus uplifted? 'We' are the educated—the highly-educated class—a class which, though it speaks for all, is more cut off and separated from the rest—the great mass—than can be found in any other country. Among that mass, sentiment, of which we pretend to have none, rules supreme." So we wish the mass to cultivate its sentiment, to revere the pious memory of St. George and to extol England and the English. In the year-book before us, Sir Gilbert Parker warns us that as fast as we lose in national distinctiveness, so fast shall we lose in power of character. The Scotsman holds tight to his customs and traditions, and remains a figure of extraordinary strength in the Empire. The Irishman never loses his active and brilliant separateness. The Welshman hugs his ancient customs and his national life with all the pride of a family of antique pedigree. The tendency of the Englishman is to become less English, particularly in the big cities. So he looks to the Royal Society of St. George to do "a necessary and useful work" by constantly keeping before Englishmen the necessity for preserving that ancient spirit of English character which gave us Raleigh and Grenville and that great body of gallant Englishmen who cried "Heaven for Harry, England, and St. George."

Unfortunately, authorities differ very widely as to the identity of St. George. Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall" (Vol. ii, p. 323), asserts that the patron saint of England was George of Cappadocia, the turbulent Bishop of Alexandria, who was torn to pieces by the populace in 360, and revered as a Saint by the opponents of Athanasius. But this assertion has been fully disproved by the Jesuit Papebroch, Milner and others. That St. George is a veritable character, says Dr. Brewer, in his "Phrase and Fable,' is beyond all reasonable doubt, and there seems no reason to deny that he was born in Armorica, and was beheaded in Diocletian's persecution by order of Datianus, April 23rd, 303; St. Jerome mentions him in one of his Martyrologies, and in the next century there were many churches in his honour. St. Gregory has in his Sacramentary a "Preface for St. George's Day"; and the Venerable Bede, in his Martyrology, says "At last St. George truly finished his martyrdom by decapitation, although the gesta of his passion are numbered among the apocryphal writings." In regard to his connection with England, Ashmole, in his "History of the Order of the Garter," says that King Arthur in the sixth century, placed the picture of St. George on his banners; and Seddon tells us, he was patron saint of England in the Saxon times. Anyhow the Council of Oxford in 1222 commanded his festival to be observed in England "as a holiday of lesser rank"; and in 1330 he was adopted as the patron of the Order of the Garter. Dr. Brewer considers the dragon reported to have been killed by St. George to be simply a common allegory to express the triumph of the Christian hero over evil. But the latest "Times" publication calls the dragon the devil, and the king's daughter, he delivered from it, the Church. If Gibbon be right, the true St. George of Cappadocia was born in a fuller's shop in Epiphania, Cicilia. He contrived to ingratiate himself with those above him by servilely flattering them, and so gradually rose from his original obscurity. A lucrative contract for supplying the army with bacon, proved, under his unscrupulous management a mine of wealth; but as soon as he had made his fortune, he was compelled to fly his country to escape the consequences of the discovery of his dishonest practices. He afterwards became a zealous convert to Arianism, and made himself so conspicuous in his new vocation, that he was sent by Constantius to supersede Athanasius in the archbishopric of Alexandria. He never made good the bacon frauds. His avarice continued to distinguish him, and to satisfy it, the pagan temples were plundered, and the pagan and Christian inhabitants taxed till the oppression became unendurable. The people rose and expelled the ex-contractor, who if patron saint anywhere, ought surely to be the choice of Chicago. The army of Constantius quickly reinstated him, saving his bacon in another sense. But only for a time. He was lynched by the Alexandrians. His followers had him canonized, but unable to rest after death, he fought for Godfrey of Bouillon and appeared to Cœur-de-Lion before Acre as the precursor of victory and from that time he was the chosen patron of arms and chivalry.

Butler, the historian of the Romish calendar, and with him the members of the Royal Society of St. George, repudiate George of Cappadocia. They say that the real Simon Pure is one who was born of noble Christian parents, that he entered the army and rose to a high grade in its ranks, until the persecution of his co-religionists by Diocletian compelled him to resign his commission and upbraid the emperor for his cruelty "by which he lost his head and won his saintship." Whatever the real character of St. George may have been, says the old "Book of Days," he was held in great honour in England from a very early period. While in the Calendars of the Greek and Latin Churches he shared the 23rd April with other saints, a Saxon Martyrology declares that the day is dedicated to him alone; and after the Conquest his festival was celebrated after the approved fashion of Englishmen. In 1344 the feast was made memorable by the creation of the Order of the Garter, and its institution by a joust in which forty of England's best and bravest knights held the lists against the foreign chivalry attracted by the proclamation of the challenge through France, Burgundy, Hainault, Brabant, Flanders and Germany. In the first year of Henry V, a Council at London decreed, at the instance of the King, that henceforth the feast of St. George should be observed by a double service; and for many years the festival was kept with great splendour at Windsor and other towns. Edward VI promulgated certain statutes severing the connection between the Order of the Garter and the Saint, but after his death Queen Mary abrogated them as impertinent and tending to novelty. Here is the old foundation on which to revive the annual festival. It matters little what the patron Saint may have been. In those days they judged people from different standards than those set up to-day.

GERMAN TEXTILE SCHOOLS.

IF there is one thing in which Germany leaves Great Britain far behind more than any other, it is in her textile technical schools and the development of the textile industries. An interesting report on this subject has recently been published by the Foreign Office on information obtained from Dr. Frederic Rose, the British Consul at Stuttgart. The Governments of the German States have shown that they appreciate the enormous importance of the textile industry, which in Germany, as in England, finds employment for a large proportion of the people and figures conspicuously in the values of imported materials and exported manufactures. They have appreciated also, far more than our own Government the value of sound and systematic technical education not only as a means of teaching industrial practice and theory, but also as a mental training and stimulus which, when combined with subsequent experience makes that experience doubly and trebly useful. It would be well, if our own Government could be induced to follow the lead given by Germany in this respect. The principal portion of the report is devoted to an account of the number, aims, organisation, and equipment of the textile technical schools of all kinds and sizes. These may be divided roughly into three classes. First, there are the textile departments of the ten technical universities. Here advanced instruction, more theoretical than practical, is given to future owners and managers of textile engineering works and textile manufacturing establishments. Then there are the secondary special schools for spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing, of which there are about forty-five in Prussia, Wurtemberg, and Saxony alone. At Brunswick there is a special department for textile engineering and manufactures. The second part of the report deals with the development of the German textile industries, which now stand at the head of the list of German trades, employing about one tenth of the industrial workers of the country. The census of 1895, the latest from which information is available, showed that the total number of textile works, including domestic industry and other establishments was 248,617 Of these, however, only about 58,000 found employment for more than one person apiece. In domestic industry 120,620 persons were engaged, principally in the mountainous parts of Silesia, Thuringia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg. The total number of persons employed in all branches of the industry was 993,257 of which about 53½ per cent. were males and 46½ per cent. females; the precentage of children employed was 8·7. Amongst the factors responsible, in the opinion of Dr. Rose, for the development of the German textile industries is the instruction afforded by the textile technical schools, the protection of the home market, reduced railway rates for raw materials and finished goods, the interest shown by the Governments of the States in the development of new branches of the industry, the extent of the domestic industry, the efficiency of German commercial travellers in foreign countries, the employment of foreign workmen in the initial stages of new works, and the capacity for work displayed by the textile manufacturers, merchants, managers foremen, and workmen.

THE INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

FEW complaints have been contained recently in the agricultural reports from the various provinces of India. Climatic conditions on the whole have been very seasonable, agricultural operations are proceeding without delay, and there have been recently few complaints about the water supply. One of the areas which is experiencing inconvenience in respect of irrigation supplies is the Deccan country of Madras, and Tinnevelly. Elsewhere in the Presidency of Madras the situation is satisfactory. The standing crops are generally in fair condition and the harvests continue with fair outturns. In Bengal the spring harvest and the pressing of sugarcane are nearly completed, and the collection of opium is also at an end. Similar operations are satisfactorily proceeding in the United Provinces. In the Punjab, agriculturists are very busy. The ploughing and sowing for extra spring crops, sugarcane and cotton have been taken in hand. In Umballa the sowing of melons and sugarcane is completed, and in Hissar and Ferozepore rapeseed is being harvested. The condition of the standing crops is good all over the province except in Delhi where all crops except those recently sown are in rather poor condition. Owing to heavy rains, the wheat crop has been slightly damaged by heavy rains in parts of the Mianwali district. Fairly heavy rain has been falling for some time in the North-West Frontier Province; and since the beginning of December last the rainfall has been very much above the average, and indeed excessive. Sunshine is stated to be very badly needed for the irrigated crops which have begun to deteriorate owing to the excess of moisture. Hailstorms have caused some damage to the crops and the fruit trees in some districts. On the other hand the unirrigated crops are prospering. In the Central Provinces there have been hailstorms but no damage appears to have been done. Harvesting and threshing are still in progress and the outturns continue good. In Central India the condition of the crops is good in most districts. The reports from the remaining areas of the country are brief, but they indicate that a satisfactory state of affairs prevails generally. Prices are stationary in Madras, and in the United Provinces where markets are well stocked. The changes in the Central Provinces, Mysore, Coorg, and Rajputana are insignificant. In the Punjab the prices of food-grains show a generally downward tendency; they are falling in some parts of the North-West Frontier Province, and they are fluctuating in Jammu. The condition of agricultural stock is all that could be desired.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

IF the "Times" telegram from Wei-hai-wei is worth anything, which we doubt, no serious resistance will be offered to the Japanese advance on the Yalu river. The main Russian concentration, in a line south of Mukden, reaching from Liao-yang to Hai-cheng is over a hundred miles at its nearest point in rear of the frontier river. Only a Russian general could imagine that the occupation of Un-san by five hundred Cossacks can have any effect. The Japanese might advance by way of Un-san, if they realy intend to make for Mao-oor-chan. They have already passed Chong-ju, in the vicinity of which six thousand Cossacks were unceasingly to harass them. Possibly the Cossacks will destroy Un-san and then retire north, for they are a long way off their supports and can hope to achieve very little against the enormous force which Japan has concentrated in the neighbourhood. But the Japanese advance posts are reported by Reuter to have entered Wi-ju, which seems to show that they have not sought to advance in the direction of Un-san, but to encounter the enemy to the east of An-tung. The Yalu river divides the two towns. But, says Reuter, notwithstanding all the reports of the entrenchments and fortifications at An-tung, the Russians have apparently retreated beyond the Yalu—repeating their war by evasion on land as well as on sea.

MR. R. W. CARLYLE has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Dacca in place of Mr. Savage. Mr. A. V. Knyvett will officiate for some weeks to come as Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, vice Mr. Carlyle.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th March 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 148,901 maunds and Rs. 54,237 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 20th February, amounted to Rs. 1,946. Total earnings from 1st January to 20th February were Rs. 14,649.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th February, amounted to Rs. 4,080, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,175. Total earnings from 1st January to 20th February were Rs. 27,339, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,234.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 20th February amounted to Rs. 13,788, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 12,680. Total earnings from 1st January to 20th February were Rs. 1,18,684, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 95,298.

A COPY of correspondence that has taken place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the improvement of Indian cotton has been published as a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 1982] It consists of a letter signed by the Viceroy in Council describing the efforts so far made to improve the packing of Indian cotton, and also its quality, and enclosing detailed reports from the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, Mr. Y. W. Mollison.

THE North American Match Trust, "The Diamond Match Company" made last year a net profit of 1,824,100 dollars on its home and foreign trade. In 1902, it made even 133,600 dollars more. The decrease this year is due to the high price of the raw material and the rise in the cost of labour. A new competitor of the Trust, the Southern Match Company will shortly be founded in New York with a capital of 100,000 dollars.

COMMENTING on the snap vote which placed the Government in a minority, the "Times" remarks:—It is not always the unexpected that happens. The defeat of the Government by a small majority in a thin House, on the supplementary estimate for Irish education, is just the sort of incident that every one knew was certain to happen some day unless Unionist members became more punctual in their attendance. What is more it was carefully explained to the supporters of the Government by Sir A. Acland-Hood that an early division was very likely to occur because the Irish members were meditating a "coup," the subject had already been debated at length, and there was a very short list of questions. In spite of an urgent summons, backed by obviously sufficient reasons, the Government were left in a minority by the non-arrival of their supporters for a period sufficiently long to ensure the success of the Opposition manœuvre. We say Opposition manœuvre because, though it was engineered by the Irish members, they contributed only 41 votes to the majority of 141. It shows the meakness of the Opposition towards their Irish allies that they thus faithfully backed the very people whose action on the previous day caused them to be beaten by a majority of 120 upon their own pet education grievance. The Government defeat was, happily, upon a matter of very small importance; and Mr. Balfour treated it quite in the right way by saying that, as the Irish members had been pleased to reduce the Irish education vote by 100l., it would remain reduced. Its small intrinsic importance was further diminished by the fact we have just alluded to, that it was brought about by the very people who the night before had contributed to defeat the Opposition."

NAMES IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

THE TSAR'S PACIFIC FLEET.

THERE is one "custom of the service" on the observance of which the Russian Navy of to-day particularly prides itself. It is one, also, that, in common with the British Navy, it pays more attention to than perhaps is paid by any other modern fleet. It is the honour and regard that are shown to national historic traditions in the names of its ships, and the use made of them to perpetuate famous memories of the olden time. Peculiarly is this the case, as it curiously happens, with those Russian warships the names of which are appearing in the newspapers every day just now, the vessels of the Russian Pacific Fleet. In their names indeed we can trace in epitome the fortunes of the Russian Empire in almost every age, both on land and sea. It is a curious detail in its way, and one that has an interest of its own.

Imagine a Poltava, the bearer of a name of the highest and most tremendous import in the world's destinies, instinct with memories of such colossal actors on the world's stage as Peter the Great and Charles the Twelfth, being hammered at by the shells and quickfirers of a twentieth-century Japanese fleet! What a contrast between history and the times in which we live does not such a name of itself call up in such a connection! It was, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" from the battlefield of Poltava, too, that July day of 1709, that the romantic hero of Lord Byron's poem, the Cossack prince Mazeppa, fled to meet his terrible doom—

> . . . . Dread Pultowa's day
> When fortune left the Royal Swede,
> Around a slaughtered army lay,
> No more to combat and to bleed:
> The power and fortune of the war,
> Had passed to the triumphant Czar.

"The foundations of Petersburg stand firm," said Tsar Peter aloud, as the Swedish array broke up and dissolved before the last Russian charge; and on his return to his new city on the Neva he ordered the name Poltava to be given to a large man-of-war that he himself drew the plans of, and personally supervised the building of on Lake Ladoga: it is said indeed, working with his own hands on part of the ship, a man-of-war of fifty-four guns, the first Poltava—first of a long series of men-of-war so named, of which the last is the big steel battleship at Port Arthur that Admiral Alexeieff reported the other day had been hit below the water line by a Japanese shell.

The Pobieda (Victory) is also a Peter the Great man-of-war name which has been handed down in the Russian navy ever since Tsar Peter's time. It has an equally historic story attaching to it. The first Pobieda was originally a Dutch man-of-war named the Victory, captured by the French, retaken by the British man-of-war Kent (one of the ancestors of our own County cruiser Kent), and sold to Tsar Peter, then carrying on a naval war against the Swedes in 1713.

Peresviet and Oslabya, names which first appeared on the Russian Navy List upwards of a century and a half ago, reach back into Russian history further still. They are names of two heroic warrior monks of the fourteenth century, who fought under Dmitri Donskoi, the famous Grand Duke of Muscovy, the builder of the Kremlin and founder of Moscow as the capital of Old Russia, in the great battle on the River Don, which stopped for ever the incursions of the Tartars into Russia.

Retvisan is a war-trophy name, a Swedish man-of-war name, in its origin. The present battleship—one of Admiral Togo's first victims, by the way—commemorates a dashing exploit performed by an English naval officer in the service of the Empress Catherine II.—Captain Robert Crown, who captured the Swedish sixty-four-gun line-of-battleship Retvisan in the Baltic during the war with Sweden at the end of the eighteenth century. The Retvisan, as one of the squadron in charge of Rear-Admiral Makaroff an ancestor of the distinguished officer the Commandant-General of the Fortress of Cronstadt, who has been sent out to Port Arthur to replace Admiral Stark—served with the British fleet in the North Sea in the war with the French Republic under the supreme command of Admiral Duncan, and but for an accident would have assisted on the British side at the battle of Camperdown. The name has ever since been a favourite in the Russian Navy, and has been borne by three crack men-of-war down to the big present battleship, which herself went out to the Far East from the Baltic with the reputation of being "par excellence" the smartest ship in the whole of the Tsar's navy. Alas for the Modern Retvisan!

The Sevastopol, of course, commemorates the Crimean war and Todleben's heroic defence of the great fortress, just as the Petropavlovsk commemorates how in the same war the Russian garrison of Petropavlovsk (on the coast of Kamchatka, the Russian headquarters in the Pacific before the occupation of Vladivostok) repulsed the Anglo-French squadron in the Far East when it attacked the place in an attempt to capture or destroy three Russian frigates there. The first Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk were also the first ironclads the Russian fleet ever possessed. The two ships were laid down as first-rate line-of-battle ships immediately after the Crimean War, but before they were completed the French ironclad La Gloire and the British Warrior and Black Prince had come into being, whereupon the Russians stopped work on the Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk and rebuilt them as wooden framed ironclads with plates of wrought iron 4 1-2 in. thick, the same as the Warrior and Black Prince had on their sides.

The Rurik's name goes back to the beginning of Russian history. The same Rurik was given to the ship in memory of the great Norse chieftain Rurik, contemporary with our own King Alfred, whose dynasty, first at Novgorod and then at Moscow, for eight centuries wore the crowns of the Tsars of Muscovy. The Tsar Alexander III., father of the present Tsar, chose the name for the cruiser Rurik himself, and in person performed the ceremony of fastening down the keelplate and of naming the Rurik at her launch.

Bogatyr, the name of one of the Vladivostok cruisers, means the "Gift of God," the name being originally given to an earlier Bogatyr by the Emperor Nicholas the first in the year 18 which in Queen Victoria came to the throne, as most fitting for the first steam frigate the Russian Navy ever possessed, and the ship that was to be as formidable an engine of war as any afloat at the time. Gromoboi, means the "Thunderer;" Bayan, the "Bard;" Bovarin means "Lady of noble birth," and recalls the noblesse of old-time Muscovy. The ill-fated Varyag's name means "the Varangian," one of the tribe of Scandinavian or Norse warriors, to whom Rurik belonged by birth, who overthrew the Fins and original Slav tribes of Western Russia, and took the leading part in the formation of the great Empire of to-day. The Askold, another ship of the Port Arthur fleet, takes her name from one of the chieftains of these same Varangians who established himself in the overlordship of Southern Russia. "Koreitz," the name of the hapless gunboat destroyed in the fight at Chemulpo, means "the Korean," just as Mandjur, the name of the Koreitz's sister-ship, out off and now under observation in port at Shanghai, means "the Manchurian." The "Novik's" name—one of the smaller Port Arthur cruisers—means the "new ship." It was an appropriate name for the ship in question in the sense that its bearer was the first of an entirely new class or type of war vessel which we have since adopted into the British Navy from the Russians—light, unarmoured cruisers of the very highest speed designed to hunt off or run down hostile torpedo-boats at sea, and act as scouts, as "the eyes and ears of the fleet." As to that duty, of course, the Novik of the Port Arthur fleet has failed signally. What Tsarevitch and Rossiya mean there is no need to explain. Both names are new to the Russian Navy. Diana, Pallada (Pallas), and Aurora also speak for themselves. The three names were first introduced to the Russian navy some eighty years ago by Tsar Nicholas the First, and the first Aurora was the ship we wanted to get at and take under the batteries of Petropavlovsk in the Russian War of 54, and came to grief in attempting, owing to the suicide of the British, Admiral (Rear-Admiral Price) as the Anglo-French Squadron was going into action, and to the nerves of his French colleague breaking down after the fight had begun.

JAPANESE STRATEGY.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY UN-SAN.

CONSPIRACY IN KOREA.

NEW PORT ARTHUR CHANNEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The "Times," in a telegram from Wei-hai-wei, states that the Japanese General Kurokis with his army is now in position to attempt to force the Yalu, whenever and wherever he may select to strike, but having secured the necessary strategic position is awaiting the development of the second Japanese mobilisation before making a decisive move and this development is already under way.

The main Russian concentration is in a line from Liao-yang to Hai-chang, south of Mukden.

News from St. Petersburg states that General Artamanoff with 500 Cossacks has occupied Un-san forestalling the Japanese who are advancing from Chong-ju.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the Japanese scouts entered Wi-ju at eleven this morning, the Russians apparently retreating beyond the Yalu.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

According to advices from St. Petersburg the recent statements regarding the anti-Government plot in Korea have been confirmed. An influential pedlars' guild was involved, the main object of the plot being to expel the Japanese, overthrow the pro-Japanese Government and depose the Emperor.

It is stated that a Japanese torpedoer while engaged in scouting off Port Arthur discovered a channel available for the passage of ships. The width of the channel is one hundred and thirty yards.

A FORECAST OF THE STRATEGY OF THE WAR.

The fog of war, writes an ex-staff Officer in the "Broad Arrow," has been so thick owing to the skill and clever dispositions of the Japanese that neither the Russians nor mere onlookers have been able to see through it. Apparently they have scarcely even caught glimpses of the real state of affairs. Yet a little reflection, a modicum of imagination, the nature of the country, and the strategical conditions of the scene of operations, enable a student of war to form some conjectures that are at least reasonable and probable. It may be assumed that the Japanese have practically gained the command of the sea, although the Vladivostok cruiser squadron has for the moment disappeared from the view of the newspaper writers and readers. No doubt however the Japanese Government have some information on the subject, and may be expected to take the necessary steps to deal with it. The command of the sea has not however as yet given the Japanese all the advantages which superficial observers might have expected from it owing to the fact that the ice has rendered difficult where it has not altogether prevented, the landing of troops. Now however the ice is melting, and it will be possible to disembark bodies of the land forces either to cut the Russian lines of communication temporarily, or to carry out operations on a large scale. That they have any idea of capturing Port Arthur "de vive force" I do not believe. On the contrary, they would like to see the Russian garrison increased, for until the Russian Fleet can get out the fortress only serves as a trap to attract troops, and a machine for consuming food and stores. By occasional demonstrations Russia is nullified both there and at Vladivostock. The loss of either of those places would so greatly lower the prestige of Russia, that for moral, and we may say sentimental, reasons she must—or rather probably will—strain every nerve to preserve or recover them. The fact is that Port Arthur is too far distant from the local base of operations to be safe, unless the garrison be effectively aided by a fleet. The line of communications is long, and all the length of the Liao-tung peninsula is exposed to attack by any force landed either on the east or west. Such a force need not be large, for it can land close to the line at many places, and could do its work of destruction before a sufficient force could be assembled to deal effectively with the raiders. The latter moreover would have the active co-operation of the Chinese inhabitants. The line of communication between, say, Mukden, is too long a tentacle for safety or strength. It absorbs a large number of troops as guards of the railway, and even these troops cannot effectively protect it. The same objection does not apply to Vladivostock, which could not for political reasons, be abandoned, and the railway communication with which is not so vulnerable as the line leading to Port Arthur. In the meantime the attention of the world, and of Russia itself, appears to be concentrated on the Yalu. Much has been made of the advance of some Russian Cossacks and cavalry into Korea, and sundry alleged petty skirmishes with the Japanese or Korean troops. Russia however has carefully avoided despatching any considerable force into Korea and in this has acted with commendable prudence, for the ice which now bridges the Yalu may any day break up. I am not therefore surprised to learn that the Russian advanced parties are falling back. We hear of Japanese troops being pushed northward and of endeavours to prolong the railway up to the frontier. My own belief is that this is only a misleading demonstration on the part of the Japanese and that their object is to hold the Russians on the Yalu without any serious intention of making more than a false attack in front, while a Japanese army lands to the north-west and in rear of the Russian line of defence. Everything seems to point to a direct attack, and that is precisely why I think that it will not take place. A disembarkation to the north of the Yalu would cause a strategical shudder to be felt throughout the Russian army in Manchuria. Not only would the Russians have to adandon the line of the Yalu, but it would have at a period of the year when the country is almost impassible from the softness of the road to fall back on Mukden. Such a movement would quite dislocate the Russian plans, the troops from Vladivostock constituting the left wing would be practically cut off from the right and left. Thus if the Russians achieve no surprising tactical success, the first stage of the campaign would end in a Japanese triumph. In fact, nine out of ten strategical chances are in the latter's favour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

Punitive Force Attacked.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Heavy fighting has taken place in the Bassa province of Nigeria with the punitive expedition mentioned on the 25th January.

The enemy got right into our square, killing and wounding many, but no European was killed.

[The punitive expedition which has had an engagement in the Bassa Province of Nigeria was necessitated by a rising among the Okpotos, a tribe inhabiting the region to the south of the river Benne in West Africa. In December last the tribe rose and killed the British Resident, Captain D. S. P. O'Riordan, Mr. C. Amyatt Burney, District Superintendent of Police and 37 of the escort which numbered 52, all told.

It does not appear that the officers were engaged on an expedition, as the accompanying force only consisted of 15 soldiers and 37 police, and it would appear probable, in the absence of details, that this party had started from Dekina, the chief post of the Bassa Province, on a patrol among the Okpoto people.

As to the purpose of this patrol, or concerning what happened, nothing is known beyond the fact that only 15 of the men succeeded in escaping to Lokoja, the two officers and 37 of the escort being killed.

On the news reaching head-quarters, preparations were made for despatching a force of 300 men to the scene of the disaster, where heavy fighting was expected. The punitive force was despatched towards the end of January.

Bassa is a little known and very wild province, inhabited by extremely truculent tribes such as the Okpotos and Munchis, who practise barbarous rites, and are continually guilty of outrages.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

Russian Press Opinion.

FORCE ARRIVES AT GURU.

The "Novoe Vremya" regards the British advance in Tibet as a highly important move. By dominating Tibet and the Dalai Lama's Government, Great Britain will inevitably dominate the whole of the Mongol world, including the territories bordering on the Russian dominions, and is certain to use the position to create a thousand difficulties for Russia. The "Sviet" takes a similar view.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent, wiring on the 4th instant, says:—The Mission with the flying column arrived at Guru in the afternoon.

Colonel Younghusband was visited by the Chinese General from Lhassa, who said he had been sent by the Amban, and made the usual request that the Mission should withdraw.

A LONDON M. D? BROUGHT TO BOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 5.

An European describing himself as Dr. P. A. Simpson, M. D., London, has been arrested on a warrant and brought back from Bombay at the instance of Mr. D. Morison, outfitter, Calcutta, on the charge of obtaining goods to the extent of Rs. 302 under false pretences by representing himself as a medical expert employed by Bathgate and Co., Chemists.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON AN EUROPEAN.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day, Mr. Jacob, Barrister, on behalf of Mr. Ross of the firm of Messrs. Heatley and Gresham obtained summonses against five syces employed in Middleton Street on a charge of wrongfully restraining and severely assaulting and robbing his client of a gold ring. This is the second case within a week in which Europeans have been assaulted by servants.

GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.

ARRIVES IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 5.

H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard arrived in Poona by two special trains under the command of Captain Crawford yesterday; they had to stay in Bombay during the last Mohurum disturbance, otherwise they would have been here a fortnight earlier.

STRIKE IN THE REAY MARKET.

This morning the fruit and vegetable brokers and stall holders in the Reay Market in Poona went on a strike as the Market Committee of the Municipality have raised the rents of stalls and in some cases cent per cent. The strikers have complained to the Municipal Secretary that no proper intimation was given them and that also owing to plague, business during the last six months has been very slack and often has to be carried on at a loss. If some satisfactory arrangement be made by the Secretary, the stalls will be opened. The matter is under consideration.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT DELHI.

EUROPEAN KILLED.

DELHI, APRIL 4.

Mr. Stanley Moffatt, of the firm of Messrs. Hegerle Sulzer and Co, died this morning from severe injuries sustained early yesterday in the forenoon whilst driving. It is believed that his horse bolted from near the Hezafgarh Canal, down the Rajpur road, and when nearing the Cashmere Gate deceased jumped from his tum-tum and fell on the back of his head, fracturing the base of the skull. The reins and harness were found broken, and this is the supposed cause of the mishap.

THE YACHTING DISASTER.

SUPERINTENDENT LEE-SMITH'S REPORT.

The search for the missing European lady and gentleman, who were drowned in the harbour on Monday afternoon, by the sinking of the yacht Sea Queen off the Middle Ground Battery, was continued throughout Monday night and yesterday morning by the Police, Port Trust and Customs launches, but without success. Captain Deane, Harbour Master, proceeded to the scene yesterday morning in the anchor boat "Grappler" and tried to lift the yacht. The attempt however failed. The yacht was then made fast to a boat by means of a rope.

Superintendent Lee-Smith, in his report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the occurrence, states:—At about 2-30 p.m., yesterday, a party of European ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Mr. J. C. Brooks, a coal broker and his wife, Miss Grist, Mr. F. P. West of the Chartered Bank, Mr. Collin S. Macfadyen of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., Mr. C. A. Russ of Messrs. W. M. Bell and Company and Mr. P.J. Arnott of Messrs. J. Begbie and Co., left the Apollo Bunder in the yacht Sea Queen, belonging to Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas for a pleasure trip in the harbour. When returning to the Bunder at about 5-30 p. m. and while opposite the Apollo Bunder the boat capsized owing to the strong wind, throwing all the occupants in the water. They all managed to get ashore with the assistance of boats, excepting Miss Grist and Mr. Macfadyen who have not upto the present been found. On the receipt of the information all available police boats and the boats plying at the different Bunders were sent out in search of the missing lady and gentleman and several European officers were detailed for the duty, but all the efforts have proved unavailing. The launch Leda of the Port Trust assisted in the search as did also the Nawab of the P. and O. Company. European officers were placed on board these launches in addition to the Police Launch, which continued the search until 6 o'clock this morning, but up to the present no trace of the missing persons has been found. The search will be continued.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

A member of the party in an account of how the accident occurred states that the occupants of the Sea Queen had decided on watching the race of the Tomtit, and to wait and see the finish. Whilst the yacht was going to her moorings the tindal said that he would put her under the lea of the Middle Ground. When they got there the man steering called out "pani puckra" (caught water). It was noticed that he had the helm hard over, but the boat refused to answer it. Being under the lea of the Middle Ground, she got blanketted and lost her steering weigh. The current forced her head, until she was taken aback and turned over. No blame can be attached to the tindal, who worked up to the last in trying to loose off the sail. When the yacht overturned, all the occupants were precipitated into the water. The hull went down to the bottom, leaving just the yard, to which the sail was fastened, on the surface of the water. To this Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Arnot and Mr. West clung until they were rescued. It was noticed that Mr. Russ had got down to the leeward of the boat and was drifting away with the tide. As for Miss Grist and Mr. Macfadyen, they were not among those who clung to the spar, which at first disappeared under water and reappeared after the hull of the vessel had sunk It is surmised that both sank as soon as they were thrown in the water and never came to the surface.

Mr. C. A. Russ having been restored to his health, left the Hospital yesterday.

THE NEW BOMBAY DOCKS.

PORT TRUST'S SCHEME SANCTIONED.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held yesterday a memorandum from the Government of Bombay was read communicating a letter from the Government of India according general approval to the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 3,32,69,836 for the proposed new docks at Bombay, subject to any alterations in detail that the Admiralty may ask for.

The date fixed for the submission of tenders for the masonry and excavation is 12th April 1904.

At the same meeting the Chairman mentioned that owing to the holidays, the results of the last official year could not at present be given in detail, but the total receipts aggregated Rs. 64,37,000 or Rs. 5,20,000 better than last year and the surplus of receipts over expenditure would probably amount to Rs. 7 lakhs or about 3 lakhs more than the surplus in 1902-03 which was the largest earned since the opening of the Victoria Dock in 1888-89.

MR ALEC MARSH'S CONCERT.

Mr. Alec Marsh, the operatic baritone whose singing so delighted a crowded attendance at the Town Hall a fortnight ago, will give his farewell concert this evening. A glance at the programme to be found in our advertisement columns, will show that a most attractive entertainment may be expected. The programme is lengthy and varied, and the numbers for which Mr. Marsh himself will be responsible are such as will give him every opportunity of displaying his musical ability. A large attendance is expected. Seats may be reserved in advance at Messrs. Sunady and Company.

"ZAZA" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Last night at the Gaiety Theatre another capital production of "Zaza" was given under the direction of Mlle Vivianne Dagmar. There was a good attendance. Mlle Dagmar was responsible for a powerful rendering of "Zaza", and Miss Annie Sherar acted capitally in the part of Rosa Bonne, Zaza's aunt. Mr. Charles Edwardes was also very successful in his interpretation of the role of Bernard Dufresne. The performance passed off very enjoyably.

THE BANDSTAND CONCERT.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column another promenade concert has been fixed for the 16th instant at the Esplanade Bandstand. On the last occasion the attendance was so large that all the reserve seats, which are limited in number were booked in advance. These concerts are eagerly looked forward to. In the present instances purchasers of tickets will be entitled to reserve tables at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co.

THE BASSEIN PILGRIMAGE.

In the month of May 1903 the Rev. Father Fernandes organized a pilgrimage to the Fort of Bassein in honour of St. Gonsalo Garcia who was born there. In January last, the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun issued a circular fixing the 4th April as the day of the pilgrimage this year and requesting the Clergy and laity to participate in the Solemnities. Accordingly on Monday morning, writes a correspondent, the devotees poured in large numbers from Bassein, Salsette and Bombay and the avenues and approaches leading to the old ruined church of St. Paul, which formerly belonged to the Franciscans, were full of pilgrims. The arrival of his Grace the Archbishop was announced by a salvo of "Khajinas." He was conducted processionally by the Clergy and laity, with the band playing and confraternities escorting to the Church. Although there were several low masses before the Pontifical Mass, the gathering when the prelate celebrated the mass, which was an impressive and imposing ceremony, had assumed vast dimensions, and the building was filled to overflowing. The sermon was preached by the Rev P. A. Fernandes chaplain of Girgaum, after the Mass, the "Khajinas" were discharged and the solemnities were brought to a conclusion.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Association Football Leagues.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

A CRICKET CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

With two very important Cup-ties on the programme to-morrow afternoon, interest in the League matches will naturally fall off just a little. For all that however, there are a number of interesting games in the Leagues to be decided. With the exception of those clubs who are still in the Cup competition, and those who were to have met them in the battle for points, all the teams connected with the two divisions of the Footballl League and those in the Southern League are engaged. The results of the different contests are still in doubt, and it looks as if the championship in each case will be contested right to the finish. Although Southampton are at the head of the Southern League competition, Portsmouth are running them very close, for, with three games in hand, the latter are but five points behind. To repeat last year's performance, when they won the championship from Reading, the Saints, therefore, have still a long way to go. Portsmouth last season finished third on the list. Neither the last-named team nor the Saints have much to do to-morrow to gain two points. Southampton visit Brighton and Hove Albion, and should gain a fairly easy victory, while Portsmouth are at home to Kettering. As the latter figure at the bottom of the table, there is no just reason to suppose that they will be good enough to defeat Portsmouth. Londoners will have an opportunity of seeing a good game, for Tottenham Hotspur visit West Ham United. Whatever their performances in League matches, the 'Spurs have made themselves famous by their gallant struggle in the Cup competition. The Uniteds record is a terribly bad one, and although the latter will be at home the 'Spurs should have little or no difficulty in defeating them. Since Christmas Luton have not maintained the fine form shown during the first four months of the year. However, they are by no means out of the running, and as they have a game or two in hand on most of the leading clubs, a big change in the order may be seen during the course of the next few weeks. The Bedfordshire men go to Brentford to-morrow, and should place two points to their credit.

In spite of the fact that Manchester City and Sheffield Wednesday are otherwise engaged, there are some first-rate games to be decided in the First Division of the League. Those old opponents, Sheffield United and Bury, meet at Bramall-lane. So far as points are concerned, the Sheffielders have slightly the better record, but Bury always have a knack of playing at the top of their form against the United. The latter certainly have been off colour of late, and with only one game in hand, they are seven points away from their neighbours, Sheffield Wednesday, who are at the head of affairs. The United have one thing in their favour to-morrow; they are at home. This may be sufficient to give them victory, but Bury may be depended upon to do their level best to uphold their reputation against the Sheffielders. Putting the question of the leadership of the League on one side, it is of interest to glance at the other end of the "table." The last five clubs who figure at this end are Derby County, Small Heath, Liverpool, Stoke, and West Bromwich Albion, and it is a toss-up as to which of these will "go down" at the end of the season. West Bromwich are in a terrible plight. Of the twenty-eight games played they have won only five, while fourteen have been lost. On this form it would perhaps be better if they did spend a season with the juniors. Stoke have won seven and lost sixteen out of twenty-eight games, so that a season in the Second Division would do them no harm. Small Heath made a gallant fight last year with Manchester City for the championship of the Second Division, and this year they are making an equally gallant effort to escape reduction. They are at home to-morrow to the Wolverhampton Wanderers, and a victory for the "Little Heathens" may place them in a safe position. Liverpool are pretty certain to go down before Newcastle United, whom they visit, while West Bromwich Albion can have little chance of defeating Everton. Sunderland visit Stoke, and although the Wearsiders will be away, they should win comfortably. By far the best game in the Second Division is that to be decided at Preston, between the North Enders and Manchester United. Only a little while ago the championship appeared to be almost at the mercy of the Preston club, but Woolwich Arsenal have been gradually creeping up, and now they are, if anything, in a better position than the others. The state of affairs is that the North Enders, in twenty-six games, have scored 40 points, while the Arsenal, in twenty-four games, have collected 37 points. A defeat, therefore, for Preston may seriously damage their chance of securing the championship. They are at home to-morrow, but have fairly tough opponents in Manchester United. Woolwich, on the other hand, have weaker opponents in Chesterfield, but as they have to go away, matters are somewhat equalised. The struggle for supremacy between Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal promises, after all, to be a splendid one.

Though there have been many exciting Internationals, the game at Belfast between Wales and Ireland must be ranked as the most sensational of the series. The finish was quite without parallel. Each side has taken the lead in turn before now, but there is no other instance of a side winning after being two tries behind seven minutes from the close. Games have been lost or saved by a score in the very last minute—the Anglo-Scottish and Scoto-Irish matches of 1881, and the Anglo-Irish match of 1882 are instances in point—but no side has made such an extraordinarily plucky final effort as Ireland did on Saturday. To complete the dramatic character of the finish, Wales almost robbed Ireland of a hard-won victory in the very last minute of the game, a pass by Prichard, from which Llewellyn crossed the Irish line, being, unfortunately, "forward." The expectation that the Irish forwards would prove equal to Irish packs of the past, and that the Welsh backs would prove unequal to stopping their rushes was verified to the letter. Except for one period of the game, the Irish forwards beat the Welsh eight. All through the first half Ireland held the upper hand, and though the Welsh backs showed their usual cleverness in combined attack, they got few chances and but little "rope," thanks to the quick breaking up and following up of the Irish forwards. In the second half, however, Ireland fell off for a time. This was doubtless due mainly to the fact that Robb had to leave the field and Wallace to be taken out of the pack to fill his place at three quarters. It was during this period that Wales scored thrice, and so got two tries ahead. Ireland looked a beaten side. Then came the rally and the two tries that gave Ireland victory by one goal three tries to four tries. This extraordinary match was essentially a battle between the old and the new style under equal conditions, for there was neither wind nor sun, while the ground was in admirable order, and the ball as it left the maker throughout. That the old style triumphed in the end was due to two causes—the pluck and stamina of the Irish forwards, and the total inability of the Welsh backs to stop the Irish rushes. With the exception of Morgan none of the Welsh backs could or would get down to the ball. A MacLeod or a Timms might have checked the Irish forwards; Ealie and Prichard were quite unequal to the task. The Irish backs kicked more frequently than in the other two games, and thus nursed their forwards. No attempt was made to beat Wales at their own game. The success was achieved by a small margin, yet Ireland has only once before (England, 1897) scored four tries in a match Allen led his men splendidly, and it was a fitting climax to his leadership that he headed the rush which culminated in the first of two Irish tries decisive of the issue. The last seven crowded minutes will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to witness an historic game. One effect of the Irish victory will be an increase of interest in next Saturday's match between Scotland and England. The winner of the Calcutta Cup will be international champion.

The deterioration of fielding in the ranks of first class cricketers formed the subject of many articles published last summer, and there were numerous croakers, who by means of figures attempted to prove that so many chances of catching batsmen out were missed. Statistics of this character are, however, absolutely unreliable. It is impossible for the spectator to tell whether many apparent chances were actual chances. In considering this question we may be able to enlarge our knowledge by examining the change that has taken place in another department of the game. In a cricket annual issued four years ago we read in the course of an article on the Australian team who had just visited us, that it was in bowling, more than anything else, that the Englishmen showed to disadvantage. "On the splendid wickets they have in Australia, said the writer, it is necessary to do a good deal more than keep an accurate length. With nothing on the ground to help him as a rule the young bowler wants more than mere length and pace. He has to use his head, to try every possible device to deceive the batsman by mixing his pace as well as his pitch to make the ball swerve, in fact to make every possible use of any physical advantages, as well as utilise to the fullest the conditions of the ground. It is, indeed, in the higher development of the art of bowling that the Australian cricketers have taught, and are still teaching, us a useful lesson. It rests with our bowlers how far English cricket is to profit."

The Ides of March, fixed by the late Mr. Anthony Mundella as the beginning of the close season for coarse fish, barely witness the proposals of such hen pike, perch, and roach as avail themselves of the privilege of leap year, and these philandering females might, without damage to the stock, be caught for at any rate another fortnight. On the other hand, it is extremely prejudicial to re-open operations as early as the middle of June and in all probability the lowliest gudgeon will regret that Mr. Mundella and his colleagues did not do the thing more scientifically, or else leave it alone altogether. The fish as a matter of fact, stoutly decline to get the important business of reproduction over within the three months assigned by paternal Governments for that object, and the absurdity of bracketing the spawning times of a mixed assemblage of over a dozen species must be apparent to any one with even a smattering of biology. There is for instance scarcely a stream or lake in England in which the roach is not in better fighting condition on April 1 than on July 1, or even later. In the Hampshire Stour for instance the roach rarely recover their plumpness until quite the last days of July. The end and aim of sporting legislation seems to be an ideal of simplicity, and so hotly is this ideal wooed in Australia, and even in America, that there would soon be no fish or fowl left, but for the efforts of re-stocking associations. With ourselves, the simplicity which insists that all these heterogeneous species, which make up the group known to sportsmen as "coarse fish," spawn within the same twelve weeks, means riding for a fall. The Bavarians, with a Teutonic thoroughness that does not jib at complex legislation, make a different close time for twenty different fishes. The French, putting the working-man above every other interest, earthly or eternal, simply adjust the close season so that it may include as few Sundays as possible. The Swiss Cantonal Councils, when short of money, sell fishing rights during the close time! Not one of these alternatives could reasonably be urged on Parliament. Still, our own plan is open to very grave criticism.

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The concluding part of the recent resolution on Education contains a statement which will be read with some scepticism. "If the reforms now contemplated in the whole system of instruction are successfully carried out it may be expected that the Educational Service will offer steadily increasing attractions to the best educational talent.....India is entitled to ask for the highest intellect and culture that either English or Indian seats of learning can furnish." This is pleasant doctrine but the prediction has little relation to facts. What has happened in recent years is that the standard of qualifications for the Educational Service has shown a tendency to decline: a first class or some equivalent academic distinction, is no longer a "sine qua non" for the tenure of a professorship. The reason is of course the raising of the age limits for the Civil Service. University men of first rate ability who determine on an Indian career do not as a rule, hesitate to choose the profession which offers them brilliant chances and high emoluments, with a liberal pension after a comparatively short period of service. Sentimental considerations are not likely to alter this nor does it seem likely that educational work will in future be carried on under appreciably different conditions.

Assurance, moreover, of the dignified and honourable character of work in the Indian Educational Service will not carry conviction, unless the Government shows by its actions that it sets a value on educational experience gained in the country. There are not a few members of the Educational Service who possess high University distinctions and who have devoted the best years of their lives to familiarising themselves with the various branches of the teaching profession. Yet when the occasion arose a couple of years ago for appointing an expert to act as an adviser to Government, and to direct Indian education the choice fell on a junior in the English Education Office, who had never set foot in the country. A similar case has just occurred we learn, in the Punjab. Under the scheme for reorganising Chiefs' Colleges a salary of Rs. 1200 has been attached to the new Principalship of the Aitchison College—a salary, that is to say higher than the maximum which an Educational officer can attain, under ordinary conditions, in the whole of his service. This valuable appointment, we understand, has been conferred on a junior master of Marlborough College, of no exceptional University attainments, and with only a few years' teaching experience. It seems incredible that, with the whole of India to choose from, men of proved ability are not to be found who would be more capable of directing the destinies of a Chiefs' College than an untried novice from an English school where the conditions of teaching are almost entirely dissimilar. What makes this particular case more ridiculous is that the Punjab Government has always hitherto insisted on debarring the educational profession from the headship of the college, and bestowing it on retired Colonels, in virtue of their larger experience of India. It would now appear, on the other hand, that experience is rather a disqualification than the reverse. In any case the Government of India seem to be adopting a queer plan of encouraging members of the Educational Service to respect their profession. Such appointments give the impression that educational experience in India is officially regarded as a waste of time and energy.—"Pioneer."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 26th March. Mohamud Sakhi late temporary overseer, H. B. Railway, resident of Dholewal Street Ludhiana. M. S. combined flour mills rollers system. Henry Hart merchant partner in the firm of Messieurs Morgan and Son, of Mangalore. An invention for husking coffee to be called "Hart's Patent Coffee Peeler." George Westinghouse manufacturer, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Improvements in fluid pressure turbines. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited of 18, Finch Lane, London. Improvements in wireless telegraphy. Louis Westenra Sambon, doctor of medicine, Naples, of 8, Hilderston Avenue, Barnes, Surrey. A cloak, convertible into a float hammock, bed or stretcher. Herbert Marshall Sturgis, gentleman, of 3 932, Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. Improvements in automatic drop fixtures especially adopted for adjusting window shades, maps, advertising matter, charts, display devices in stores, and the like. Nicolas Emanuel Memarachi, merchant, of 179, Lower Circular road, Calcutta. Soup food and a new process for preparing the same. The Morgan Crucible Company Limited, manufacturers of Battersea works Battersea, improvements in the manufacture of cupels. The Morgan Crucible Company, limited, manufacturers, of Battersea, works, Battersea. Improvements in muffles. Sadhu Charan Sircarcarpenter by caste and profession, village Hariaranpur, Thana Koostea, district Nadia. Improvements in machinery for manufacturing tanas. William Leslie, sole proprietor of the firm of W. Leslie & Co., metal merchants of 2, Chowringhee road, Calcutta. An improved portable water tank. Priya Nath Basu Talukdar, inhabitant of Nandanpur in the district of Khulna, present address 49 Taliganj road, Post Kalighat, Calcutta. Improved bullock-plough. Datatraya Anna Bubue, merchant, and Shaikh Mahomed, Shaikh Ahamed, weaver, both of Sholapur. Improvements in working machines.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Association was held last evening at Watson's Hotel Mr. Walter Procter, the Master of the Association presiding. There were also present: Mr. G. Claridge (Senior), Mr. C. B. Robinson, Mr. H. G. Hyde, Mr F. F. Gordon, Mr. R. Combridge, Mr. E. Bollam Mr. G. D. Traylen, Mr. H. Winterstine, Mr. E. W. Pyrk, Mr. R. E. Clarke, Mr. G. Lund, (Junior), Mr. P. Alexiadis, and Mr. John A. Greenway, the Secretary.

THE MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Master in his address to the association said:—The Bombay Presidency Trades Association was inaugurated about 18 months ago, in response to numerous appeals for an organization of this character. In all centres of trade in India there are such bodies to protect and watch the interests of retail traders, who have invested large sums of money in the trade of the country. It is well known to you the influence which most of these bodies exercise, and it is only necessary to turn to official documents and newspapers recording the actions of the Calcutta Trades Association to indicate the vigour and life which can be put into an organization of this character, and the practical good it can do, not only in the protection of the general interests of trade, but in discussing and ventilating important questions of the day, which arise in this country. Public opinion in India is no longer regarded as a public interference with the functions of Government. Criticism is encouraged, and representations receive at the hands of the supreme and local Governments the closest scrutiny and highest respect. Young as the Bombay Trades Association is, we have had gratifying examples of the manner in which officials are prepared to listen to representations from this body. We have already been brought into close contact with high officials, and it is most gratifying to state that great pains were taken to satisfy us on those points we raised. Of course much of this work has been done in a silent way, without any public indications of our existence, but nevertheless it has been useful and productive work and for a young Association, I think it displays cohesion and promises the highest results in future. I am not altogether satisfied with the methods in which we proceed to work, and, had I not been actively engaged in the work of the Association, it is highly possible that I should have expressed some impatience as to the general silence of the Association, I fully recognise that we impose no slight tax on the members of the Association in the matter of subscriptions, and without a complete knowledge of the inner working, it is doubtless difficult for some of you to see how you get a complete return for your money. I feel that satisfaction on this point is essential for the future well-being of the Association. I would suggest, therefore that at this or some specially convened meeting the question as to how we transact our business should be thoroughly gone into, and new rules framed. I see no reason why every member, who wishes to attend a meeting should not be present. An executive committe is a necessity, but nothing transpires at its meetings, in which the general body could not take part, and with considerable benefit to the matters often highly important under discussion. The procedure of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce offers us a useful example, and I should be prepared to support an amendment of our rules on those lines. I am anxious that this Association should succeed and go forward and there are no better means to this end but that every individual member should be personally and directly concerned in the work. With such knowledge of the proceedings I am sure it will be unnecessary to question the return which is being made for the money spent.

REGISTRATION OF THE ASSOCIATON.

We have, I may say, by no means come into our full inheritance. Much of our time has been wasted and through no fault of our own, by a question which has been raised as to the registration of the Association. The Government Law Officers have discovered that there is something different in our constitution to that of other Trades Associations in India. What it is exactly, I am afraid I cannot tell you nor do the law officers condescend to explain. All we know is that we have been refused registration under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act 1882. It is possibly only a minor matter, and it is a question whether it affects the constitution of the Association at all, but it is one we hope to settle shortly. This question has undoubtedly had some bearing upon the work of the Association, for it has led us to defer certain representations to Government on highly important matters. As you are aware, the Association in Calcutta is accorded several cherished concessions, one of which is as high as appointing a member to the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, and another scarcely less important is representation on the Municipal Body. The Calcutta Association is also represented on such other important bodies as the Calcutta Port Trust, and I need scarcely point out to you the extreme importance to the Bombay Trades Association of direct communication with the whole of the high authorities responsible for imperial and civic government. I trust that the Association in the coming year will be able to settle this point of registration, and afterwards raise this body to the dignity it will be able to justly claim, by acquiring similar concessions from our local Government. We all know the vast amount of capital which is invested in trading firms, privately and also under the Indian Companies Act, in the City of Bombay, to say nothing of the Presidency generally. In this Association alone there is represented, I should fancy, more than a crore of Rupees of capital invested under certain conditions. It is unnecessary for me to point out how essential it is to continuosly watch any tendency which threatens to disturb those particular factors which have led to the investment of huge sums of money in particular classes of trade. India is a country governed under peculiar conditions. It is in the power of the legislature to frame laws without giving a moment's notice, which might conceivably seriously affect the position and productive power of the capital I have spoken of. No better example of this can be found than the levying of import duties. Here, at a stroke the conditions of trade were seriously affected, and had the Bombay Trades been represented on the Legislative Council, or had more direct communication with the Supreme Council, it is highly probable that some of the ambiguities of that peculiar Act might have been avoided when the details were fixed. What I assert is that with an organized body representing the whole of the trade, the probability of asserting a claim and of enforcing the justice or injustice of a parti-cular clause, is greatly enhanced. It is in such things as this that the Associaton is bound to be useful in the future and when it acquires representation on public bodies, to which I believe it can justly lay claim, it is highly probable that the individual will be saved much harassing and needless trouble in obtaining equitable treatment.

AN OFFICE AND A LIBRARY.

The question of registration has unfortunately not been our whole trouble. I am afraid that most of the money which we had got together and which might have been put to highly useful purposes, has been placed in jeopardy by a local Bank-crash. The prospects of recovering our deposit in Messrs. William Watson and Co, seems to be extremely small. However, this is, generally, a small matter but it has retarded one improvement, which I think might have added considerably to the usefulness of this Association. I trust in the coming year that it will be possible not only to have good office premises but that some effort will be made to collect a Library of works of reference, which would prove of the greatest utility to members. There ought to be a a collection of Directories of the world, Army and Civil Lists, all those Acts, Government Resolutions, Blue Books, and statistical abstracts which can be consulted for definite information on these matters which concern us. Trade in these days is not a matter of guess work or wild speculation. Where it is successful, it is methodically conducted and information of a character similar to that I have indicated is of the first importance. Premises such as I have alluded to, equipped in this fashion would soon find a useful purpose, and would always be a convenient place for members to meet and discuss matters not necessarily concerning the Association. A local habitat of this character is, I know, keenly required by all tradesmen. Nowhere in India are there such poor facilities existing for tradesmen meeting and discussing their affairs, and yet nowhere in India is there more money invested and keener competition. Once inaugurate a scheme of this character and there is no reason to place any limit to its extension. It might be easily made to cover intercourse of a social character.

BUSINESS IN BOMBAY.

It has always been a marvel to my mind how local trades have stood up against the succession of calamities which have attacked this unfortunate city since 1897. Severe as they have been yet it is a matter of extreme congratulation that not one of our old firms of this city have been compelled to suspend business. In the early days of plague few all know there was an exceedingly black outlook, but it is a curious fact that notwithstanding recurring epidemics business firms quickly recovered themselves. I believe I am right in saying that to-day the retail trade of the city is in as sound condition as ever it was. What it would have been without these evil influences I am not able to say, but that which has happened is a splendid demonstration of the vitality of this city and the continued prosperity of the Pesidency. The increase in railway facilities, improvements in postal arrangements cheapening of telegraphic communication, for much of which we have to thank Lord Curzon, reduces distances between Bombay and the Mofussil centres and more than ever the city

has become the centre of trade. There is, I am glad to say, increasing competition and a general reduction in the margin of profits and to-day I can say without fear of contradiction that notwithstanding import duties, goods can be supplied in this city as cheaply as in a European centre. Enormous stocks are held in every branch of trade, and when you consider that after all the purchasing public is only a limited one the selection of goods, the amount of capital invested, and the energy with which trade is conducted is even greater than that of a European city. It used to be the fashion of old days for people to send home for even the most trivial purchases but to-day the purchase must be exceedingly fastidious if he cannot be accomodated in the city of Bombay. That practice is dead and even that organization which sprang out of the practice and which is supposed to cater for certain sections of the community finds that its occupation is going or gone. I refer to this matter for a particular reason for I take it as good evidence of the extreme necessity there is for watching the whole of the condition under which our trade is conducted.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The recent epidemics have led, as you know to the constitution of a new civic body designed to improve the sanitary condition of the city. It is highly essential that we should watch the operations of this body and be prepared to make powerful representations. We are vitally concerned in such things as roads, and facilities for traffic and still more particularly in the question of housing the poorer classes. During recent years serious questions have cropped up with regard to employees. They have been pushed further and further away from the city and it now becomes a matter of extreme difficulty to get workmen at reasonable hours in the morning and detain them to a reasonable hour at night. In most cases it is required for a man to serve seven hours at business, it now seems he has to be absent 10 hours from his home. The result of this is that he necessarily puts in an appearanceolong after he is due and leaves long before his time is complete; and often from considerations of humanity alone, employers are compelled to give their servants great latitude. This, as you can easily understand is a great tax on businesses and; leads to very unsatisfactory results. We are deeply concerned at the moment with the manner in which the population is being moved about the Island of Bombay and I for one, believe, that we could not be better employed than in watching our interests in this direction. I have been often surprised with the lack of enterprise displayed in Bombay in dealing with the population.

ELECTRIC TRAMS AND RAILWAYS

We are far behind European and other Indian cities in the means of locomotion. Not only is it more than time for the electrification and extension of tramways. But the time is ripe for the introduction of those methods of railway travel which have led to the comfort and advancement of most European cities. I refer particularly to the electrification of local railways. This is a matter which should engage the earnest consideration of the Association; for as we increase the facilities for the rapid movement in the city area, as we increase facilities for trade. Not only should we as a city extend the tramway and railway systems, but we should look to the proper utilization of our splendid harbour. What should prove one of the best means of communication between the Island and the mainland, the open waterway, is now a complete barrier due, I believe, in great measure to the want of thought and enterprise amongst officials and trading bodies of the city. I have but touched the fringe of the many important questions, that must arise for discussion in future, and it is because I believe these would be better dealt with by the collective wisdom of the whole Association that I have suggested a departure from the rule with which we started a year ago. During the past year notwithstanding our difficulties we have been able to accomplish some work. The committee's report has been placed in your hands, and you will have seen from that, the chief items on which we have been engaged. In addition to this, there have been the task of spreading amongst members items of special information, which, I believe, have been useful. Even on this record I maintain that the Association has been of value not only to members themselves, but to the public in general.

THE FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

The report gives in a concrete and handy form the objects of our existence, which, I may say, is not to deal with the more or less petty concerns of individual firms, but to watch the general conditions under which the trade of the city is conducted. I think from what I have said I have shown that there is much earnest and useful work ahead of the Association, work which should be carefully undertaken and participated in by all who have a stake in our local trade. Our initial effort has possibly not been as impressive as we could have wished, but I really believe that when the time comes for our second report, the Association will have emerged from the chrysalis stage into an active, useful, important and dignified body. Gentlemen, before asking you to confirm the report and accounts of the Association for the past year, I wish to express my best thanks to all the Trades Associations in India for the sympathetic and ready help they have extended to us during our short period of existence. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Calcutta Trades a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Calcutta Association has been forwarded to us. It is a most interesting publication. It discloses in every page of the book the interest taken in all questions of the day. Attention has been given to the Victoria Memorial Hall, Cheap telephonic communication, Duty on Foreign Postal Parcels, Plague, Police Courts, Calcutta improvement scheme. The execution of decrees against debtors, encashment of sub-circle currency notes and twenty more subjects all of interest to traders. The discussions and correspondence which all these matters entailed show in no small degree how jealously not only trades interests are guarded but the interests of members of the trading community as citizens of that great city are carefully watched. The report should be of special value to us in Bombay and is well worth a perusal by every member of the Bombay Trades Association. Gentlemen I will now ask you to confirm the report and accounts submitted by the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee in their report regretted being unable to show any great results during the last year but the monthly meetings of the Committee having been occupied to a great extent in building on the foundation of our last General Meeting a great deal of time was occupied in scrutinising the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and one matter unfortunately engaged the attention of the Committee at five consecutive monthly meetings leaving no opportunity to deal with questions which might have been taken up more profitably. There had been great delay in the registration of the Association, under the Indian Companies Act owing first to delay in drafting the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and later to the time taken up by the local Government to come to any decision. Registration under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, was eventually refused, and Government have again been addressed through the Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., for a reconsideration of the application. It was pointed out that the Madras and Rangoon Trades Association are registered similarly to the Calcutta Trades Associations and the Committee could see no grounds for any objection being taken to our Association having a like privilege extended it, especially as it is based on exactly similar lines to the other Associations mentioned.

LIQUOR SALES BY CLUBS.

The Punjab Trades Association drew the Committee's attention to the fact of a Club advertising an overstock of wine for sale to the general public. The Government was of opinion that the Club in question had contravened the provisions of the Excise Act, and therefore issued orders putting a stop to the practice complained of, but a still greater grievance was brought to the notice of the Committee which affected bona fide dealers. A sub-committee was formed of members of the Association directly interested in this particular line of trade. They expressed the opinion that the Association should support the movement inaugurated by the Punjab Trades Association and suggested that Government should confine clubs to the sale of liquors for consumption on their own premises only. This Association was requested by the Government of Bombay to express its views as to the necessity of any reform in the present law for the registration of trade marks. The letter, with its enclosures, was circulated to all members of the Association for opinion, and it was resolved by the Committee to address Government supporting the Cutlers' Company of Sheffied in their views as to the desirability of improving the present laws for the registration of trade marks in India, on similar lines to the law prevailing at Home.

REMOVAL OF PARCEL POST OFFICE.

As soon as the Committee heard of the proposed removal of the Inland Parcel Post Office from the General Post Office to a building outside the Fort limits, a circular was sent to members for their opinion as to the inconveniences such a step would cause them. The members were unanimous in complaining of and protesting against such removal and the Committee decided to address the Postmaster-General, Bombay, pointing out the great inconvenience, delay, and trouble such removal would cause the trade in general. The Association were informed in reply that in consequence of the want of sufficient accommodation in the General Post Office building it had become necessary to remove the Inland Parcel Department pending the construction of the new General Post Office on a site close the Victoria Terminus. A telegram was then despatched by the Committee to the Director-General of Post Offices in India stating that the Association had addressed the local Post-master-General on the subject of the removal of the Parcel Office from a central situation to a building far removed from such business centres; but that the Association were informed that the new arrangement must proceed. It was pointed out that the new office was fully half a mile from the business centre and most inconveniently situated for all purposes of parcel post and that much trouble had already arisen. The Association requested that the old plan be continued till we had had time to lay our case before the Director-General. A letter was then addressed to the Director-General explaining the case of the Association for the adequate provision in parcel post arrangements for the chief business centre of Bombay. It was pointed out that the whole of the European retail trade, as well as the office premises of the commercial firms were situate within the limits of the Fort the present General Post Office being immediately in the centre of this district and conveniently situate for all business purposes. The Committee pointed out that the central Parcel Post Office had now been removed to a building, which was outside the limits of the Fort and about three-quarters of a mile away from the present General Post Office. A personal interview was then arranged by the request of the Postmaster General, and the Secretary called on this gentleman personally, when the case was fully gone into. It was pointed out by the Postmaster-General that if he had known of the existence of this Association he would have addressed them for opinion on the proposed move, but being unaware officially of this Association the best thing which suggested itself to him was to consult a few of the leading trading firms on the matter, and he sent round a man in January 1904 to personally enquire of the following firms as to whether the proposed move would inconvenience them:—Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. The Army & Navy Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ld., Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Messrs. Knight, Weymouth & Co., and three or four more firms. Of all these people not one had any objection to the removal, and all of them send large a number of parcels daily through the General Post Office. It must further be remembered that the business in parcels from the Crawford Market side of the town is very considerable and of great value, and in fixing on any central position, the interests of all classes of dealers and traders must be considered.

The Calcutta Trades Association drew the attention of this Association to two notifications published by the Government of India on the 29th January, 1904, by which units and officers of His Majesty's forces serving in India were permitted to import certain articles free of duty. The Committee discussed the advisability of protesting against the notifications, and it was decided to address the local Government on the matter.

The Committee regret to report that the funds of the Association were deposited with Messrs. William Watson & Co. and that a sum of Rs. 685-12-6 stood to the credit of the Association when this firm reported its bankruptcy. The Committee trust however that some portion of this will be recovered.

The Committee have to report that for the last year the amount of accounts sent in for collection by Members aggregated the sum of Rs. 6,772-8-9, and the amount collected through the medium of the Association was Rs. 1,890-1-0. Greater attention however will be paid to this in future, and it is hoped with greater success, as the Committee have secured the services of an energetic High Court Pleader.

On the motion of Mr. C. B. Robinson seconded by Mr. G. D. Traylen the raport was adopted and on the motion of Mr. H. G. Hyde seconded by Mr. G. Lund the accounts for the year under report were passed.

Appointment was then made of the following office bearers for the year 1904-05:—Master, Mr. Walter Procter; Treasurer, Mr. C. E. Copplestone; and Committee consisting of Messrs. C. B. Robinson, H. G. Hyde, F. F. Gordon, R. Combridge, and E. Ballam.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Russel resumed the hearing of the suit for damages instituted by the Bombay Ice Company and Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhai against Messrs S B Fraser & Co. and Messrs J and J Moir, for breaking the Bombay Ice factories pool. Mr Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Rivett Carnac appeared for Messrs Fraser & Co., while Mr. Binning and Mr Aston appeared for Mr Thompson of Messrs J and J Moir.

Mr. Carnac having concluded his address on behalf of the defendants, called Ghela Ganga, who in the course of his evidence said he used to enter in the book the amount of ice supplied to the contractor Sonawala. Mr. Fraser attended the factory every day, he lived upstairs. Never to witness's knowledge was an allowance of 40lbs a block made, nor had he given to Sonawala ice based on that computation in October, November and December 1903. He did not hear of the making of a new arrangement in September, nor had he delivered to Sonawala more ice during these months than the quantity required. From May 1902 to December 1903, so far as he knew ice was not supplied to Sonawala at a lower rate than Rs. 58 per ton. Witness did not know where his colleague Tribhuwan, the other mehta in Fraser's employ, now was.

Cross-examined by Mr Jardine, witness said he last saw Tribhowan on Saturday. Tribhowan had gone to Kathiawar to see his wife, who was ill. In exhibit A 3 (1) the whole page under date 24th October 1903 was in witness's handwriting. There was a column in it specifying the number of blocks turned out every day. The object was to ascertain how many blocks had been turned out, and to whom they had been given. It did not matter to Sonawala how many blocks had been turned out, they were only useful for the Company's purposes. Why Sonawala should have taken down the number of blocks in his memorandum book witness could not say. Even if Mr. Fraser had told him to give overweight, witness would not have given it. There was no truth in the suggestion that witness had entered lesser quantities in the book than he had actually given away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said before Sonawala arrived at the factory, which was usually between five and six in the morning, witness had weighed out ice to Sonawala's customers on several occasions. Witness wrote down these quantities in the account-books. He never showed his sales-book to Sonawala. Generally a block of ice weighed 450lbs. Witness became aware of the case when Mr. Fraser angrily asked him, or rather found fault with him by asking him, whether he had given overweight to Sonawala? He did not know that Sonawala was making false books. Sometimes Sonawala used to send away his books in the evening to his house.

Re-examined by Mr. Carnac, witness said Mr. Fraser asked him why he concealed the overweight from him? Why they had made a mess of the matter? He replied they did not know anything about it. At first witness could not understand what Mr. Fraser was talking about, when he began by asking what the mess was? Then he asked whether overweight had been given to the contractor Sonawala? Witness replied he had on no occasion done this, and it was the fact.

Dayal Mavji, examined by Mr. Carnac, said he was partner in S. B. Fraser and Company. The firm of S. B. Fraser and Company was disolved in August 1903, and the business transferred to a limitted liability company, who were since the time in possession of the factory and the books. The P. and O. Company's ice factory at Mazagon began working in the same month, and sold ice at Rs. 28 per ton against their Rs. 58 per ton. The contractors complained of the consequent decreased sales; for buyers preferred to purchase from the cheaper factory. He produced a letter from an engineer, Mr. Rawlinson, as documentary evidence in substantiation of his statement. As far as witness was concerned he never authorised the sale of ice at such rates as Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2 or Rs. 1-14. Witness came to know of Exhibit Y and other books on 9th March; they were produced by their attorneys in Court afterwards. It was untrue that Sonawala was told to write out the totals of weight from the Company's books, or that he told him to write a new book. The fact was, on the 9th March he went to the factory at about 10-30 and saw a bundle of books lying on Mr Fraser's table. Mr. Fraser said Sonawala who had been subpœnaed by the plaintiffs to produce the books had been tampering with them, and had also written a new book, which he pointed out. It was Exhibit A 7. He said he had taken them away and kept them on his table. They afterwards went to arrange for another counsel in their case, and returned home at 6-30. Sonawala was sent for, but did not come, and they decided to lodge the books with their attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co. Fraser's factory had turned out ice 40 tons a day and more. On 23rd July 1903, it turned out 170 blocks.

The hearing was adjourned.

MAXIM GORKI'S LACONIC RECORD.

FROM Maxim Gorki's writings one would not gather that the author of "The Lower Depths" was a humorist. But a short time ago, asked by this publisher to write his own biography, Gorki sent in the following account of his career: In 1878, I was apprenticed to a shoemaker; 1879, I was apprenticed to a designer; 1880, scullion on board a packet boat; 1883 I worked for a baker, 1884, I became a porter, 1885 baker; 1888, chorister in a troupe of strolling opera players; 1887, I sold apples in the streets, 1888, I attempted to commit suicide 1890, copyist in a lawyer's office; 1891, I crossed Russia on foot; 1892, I was a labourer in the workshops of a railway. In the same year I published my first story. A concise record!

THE "Westminster Gazette" assures Mr. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, that no Liberal Government can pledge itself to start its programme with Home Rule.

PLAGUE AND ITS CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very depressing to hear, now and then assertions made by medical gentlemen about the hopelessness of the cure of Plague. There is nothing so stimulating to the sick—especially to the Plague-stricken—as Faith and Hope. And if all hope is taken away from them their faith is consequently shaken, and there is then hardly any chance of recovery. Faith is half cure and nothing can be more prejudicial to the recovery of a plague-stricken person than the note of hopelessness struck by a medical man. How often have we not observed that a patient in a very critical condition, if assured by his medical assistant that he will get over it, catches as it were, the inspiration of hope thus offered and straightaway makes his way to recovery? His vital energies are roused to action by the hope, and put forth to the greatest amount of resistance to the disease. On the other hand, if all his hopes are shattered, he loses heart and falls an easy prey to the disease, as the depressant nervous influence considerably depresses the natural vital resistance. It should be the endeavour of every medical man therefore to inspire as much hope and confidence in his patient as he can up to the very last.

Now, let us turn to the question "Is Plague really an incurable disease and can nothing of any real service be done to a plague patient?" Certainly that is not the verdict of the medical profession as a whole. I have heard from several reliable medical gentlemen that they have by persevering patiently with their own lines of treatment succeeded in helping many a plague patient towards recovery and I can fully believe it. Personally I can assert most emphatically with the full force of my conviction that Plague is a curable disease, and much can be done by the medical man in offering a relief to the patient. This statement comes not from a fevered brain, nor is it the evolution of the wild dream of a hysterical dreamer. It issues from the conviction of practical experience, and I would advice those that feel inclined to doubt to try for themselves the line of treatment that I have found successful and which I shall give in brief for the use of those that would like to avail themselves of it, and they may be assured that they will be blessed with success in 75 per cent of their cases.

It is true that the fight with the plague bacilli is a question of natural resistance, and that we cannot increase the vital ressistance of a sufferer on the spur of the moment, beyond rousing all his powers of resistance to intense action by encouraging words and a re-assuring manner.

But we can give him tangible assistance in another direction.

Bacteriologists tell us that the appearance of a bubo in a Plague case is the result of a fight between the Plague bacilli and the body cells. As soon as the Plague bacilli get entangled in a gland, the leucocytes and the body-cells arround begin to attack them and there ensues a regular fight in which some of the bacilli and the leucocytes and other cells are killed. All this while that the fight is going on, the Plague bacilli continue to give up their noxious toxin which being of a diffusible nature circulates with the blood all over the system.

Now, the issue of the fight will depend on killing all the Plague bacilli before they have thrown up sufficient amount of toxin to overpower the patient and kill him.

Can we not be of any help in this fight? Certainly we can. By producing an artificial inflammation immediately over the site of the gland, we can call in the services of an additional battalion of leucocytes, who while on their way to the site of the artificial irritant, will encounter the Plague bacilli, and join in the fight. If we can bring about just sufficient reaction with our irritant without overcrossing the limit, and causing necrosis of the tissues our object is gained. This result will be indicated by the gradual fall of temperature and amelioration in the general condition of the patient, after the effect of the accummulated toxin has worn away.

Now, the question comes which is the best irritant to use, which, while stimulating the accummulation of the leucocytes and body-cells, will not cause much damage to the tissues.

After trying all sorts of irritants such as Lunar Caustic, Caustic Potash, Vienna Paste, Zinc Chloride Iodine, Carbolic Acid etc. I came to the conclusion that Chitrak Paste was the best to use.

White Chitrak, Plumbago Zeylanica, N. O. Plumbaginaceo, is a shrub growing plentifully in different parts of the Bombay Presidency, at the foot of hilly tracts of land. Its roots can be had of any Gaudhi (native medicine druggist). A paste made from its freshly dug out root when applied to a part gives rise to an inflammation.

I use Chitrack paste in conjuction with hot poultices of linseed meal, or wheat flour, which beautifully assist its action. The method in which I proceed is as follows:—

I order a thick paste made by rubbing the root with cold watar against a stone to be applied on the site of the bubo, immediately after it has made its appearance. I repeat the application after fifteen minutes and continue it every fifteen minutes till five or six coatings are given. I then prolong the interval to half an hour, and continue applying it every half hour, until a decided inflammation is produced. In the intervals as soon as the paste dries up, I order the part to be poulticed with hot linseed or wheat flour poultices, or in the case of the poor to be fomented with hot bricks. This continuous application, with poulticing in the intervals, has to be persevered in for one or two days, excepting at nights when the patient is allowed to rest. A splendid reaction is produced within twenty-four hours in some, and forty-eight hours in others. The size of the bubo goes on increasing to double or treble its size, and side by side with it, the temperature goes on falling steadily. Sometimes a blister rises at once, but in the generality of cases, if the paste is applied with intelligent variations, (which come with practice), in the intervals of application and the thickness of the coatings, we get an inflammation of a diffuse character progressing inwards towards the gland. But in no properly guided case is there a severe destruction of the cells so as to give rise to gangrene of the tissues. There is no distinct fluctuation, however, in cases that do suppurate till five or six days have passed, when the bubo gets ready for incision. The poultices have to be continued vigourously during this period In the cases where the bubo does not suppurate, the swelling begins to subside after the fever has left the patient, and gets gradually absorbed leaving an indurated remnant of the gland behind. In such cases, the vigour of the poultices has to be diminished gradually, as absorption then goes on naturally.

The most remarkable incident in the Chitrak treatment is the subsidence, at once, of the fever and the other general symptoms as soon as the enlargement of the bubo under the irritant commences to progress. There is a steady and gradual fall in the temperature till it comes down to normal, and there is consequently no collapse which generally attends a rapid fall of temperature. I must confess however that I have not had these results, entirely unassisted by drugs internally. As stated above, the bacilli produce the virulent toxin while the fight is going on and consequently something has to be done to remove or counteract the effects of the toxin already generated in the system. For this, I have recourse to the ordinary run of medicines as the Pharmacopeal purgatives, diuretics, diaphoretics cardiac tonics and nervous sedatives. I commence with a brisk treatment of Calomel and Jalap, and give a diuretic and diaphoretic mixture with Bromides. I wish to lay some stress on the use of the Bromides in the treatment of Plague. Bromides being sedatives of the nervous system I consider them to be antagonistic to the plague toxin, under the hypothesis that the latter is a nervous excitant. The use of Bromides from the very baginning is very important as it is advantageous in keeping the patient quiet and reduces the chances of his running into delirium. It also gives him a good night's rest which is an important factor in the conservation of the patient's energies.

To sustain the heart, I use Digitalis or Strophanthus, but never strychnia, in the early part of the treatment as I found in the first few cases in which I tried it, that there was a tendency on the part of the patients to run into violent delirium when strychnia was given. As stated above, the Plague toxin itself has a tendency to produce a nervous excitation and if strychnia be given, it simply adds to the irritant action of the Plague toxin its own share of irritation and thus more than counterbalances whatever good it may do to the heart. It may be given with advantage in the convalescence as a tonic, after the fever and the other symptoms have subsided.

I do not think there is any objection to the use of brandy when it is given with Bromides. I am not prejudiced against its use in any way but, on the other hand, think that it acts as a good stimulant, as well as a food in Plague by taking up the place of so much body tissue as would, otherwise, have been consumed by the pyrexia.

As to the diet, I recommend liquid diet to my patients. Fresh milk, egg-mixture, and sago or roulong conjee are the staple foods on which I rely entirely for their dieting Where milk does not agree with the patient I omit it and give sago or roulong conjee instead.

I must not omit to mention with particular emphasis the fact that good nursing and sympathy go a great way in bringing about the cure.

While placing this counter-irritant line of treatment before the readers, I beg to state that I do not wish to lay claims to any originality. For this treatment seems to have been known even in the Plague days of the seventeenth century, as is evident from the following sentence in Daniel Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year, 1665:—"If these swellings could be brought to a head, and to break, and run, or, as the surgeons call it, to digest, the patient generally recovered."—Yours, &c.,

FAITH, HOPE, & CURE.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

MR. GEORGE D. MORGAN, and his Japanese wife have brought home with them to New York from Japan a dog of the breed of the original King Charles. Charles II. bought the first pair of the dogs called after him from a Dutchman, who imported them from Japan.

The Tailor and Cutter is turning its attention to the consideration of a series of classical pictures from a tailor's point of view. In last week's number there is a half-page reproduction of Hogarth's Rake's Progress, showing the son being measured for his new clothes. The writer does not think that Hogarth placed the tailor in a very good position for measuring the youth. It is not an easy matter to kneel on the left side of a customer and take the measurement of the right side seam; neither is it easy to apply and manipulate the tape with the left hand. The critic also objects to the tailor holding a pair of shears in his hand while using the tape measure.

A telephoto picture of the Chinese battleship Ting-Yuen, a few minutes after she was struck simultaneously by two Japanese torpedoes, is described by Mr. Arthur Diosy as probably the most wonderful photograph in the world.

The Japanese believe in more mythical creatures than any other people on the globe, civilised or savage. Among these are serpents eight hundred feet long and large enough to swallow an elephant, foxes with eight legs, monkeys with four ears, and fishes with ten heads attached to one body. Japs also believe in the existence of a crane which, after it has lived for six hundred years, has no need of any sustenance except water.

All the Czars of Russia have been crowned in the famous Kremlin in Moscow, and in the treasury there are the thrones of all the emperors of the past, as well as the historic jewels and the choicest plate now owned by the Russian Crown. There are £120,000,000 worth of gold and silver and precious stones in that treasury, and there are basins of gold there which are as big as a baby's bath tub, and two card tables of solid silver, which are worth a king's ransom.

Rear-Admiral Ingles, in the "Daily Telegraph, recalls the death of the great Count Saigo as a very instructive example of the peculiarly prompt habit of mind of the Japanese. The Count was in insurrection against his own Emperor in 1873, and was nearly in the toils, and he knew it. So in his stronghold he employed his leisure time in playing chess with his immediate friends. Reports kept coming in from the outposts, each one more disheartening than the last. But the Count still went on playing chess, while the utmost good humour and pleasant raillery continued among the whole party. Yet another messenger from the outposts came in which left no doubt as to the situation. Still the count and his companions went on playing. "Your move, sir," etc., were the words that broke the absorption of the moment. Then when there was a pause of the game, at which he could rise without being discourteous to his guests, the Count got up and said: "Gentlemen, now it is time." He directed someone to send for his swordbearer. The man advanced and immediately received his orders. A few seconds later Count Saigo was no more, body and head having been separated at one heavy blow.

Hai means sea; thus Whang-hai is the Yellow Sea. Tung-hai is the Eastern Sea, and Nan-hai is the Southern Sea.

The stupidity of pedestrians in regard to street traffic was emphasised a few days ago by the President of the Manchester Automobile Club. He said that the danger of the motor-car was as nothing in comparison with the danger, both to themselves and to others, caused by that vacuous stupidity which too often marked the ordinary man in crossing a busy thoroughfare. Two-thirds of the accidents that occur in the streets of large towns are the direct result of carelessness on the part of the individuals concerned. How they are to be obviated it is difficult to say. The use of recognised crossing places might do something to minimise the evil, but that it would effectively stop it is too much to hope for.

Pretty Fanny's way; the quotation used with such happy effect by Lord Rosebery in the debate in the House of Lords on Thursday week, has given rise to many queries as to who the original "Pretty Fanny" was, and whence came the expression. The words will be found in Thomas Parnell's An Elegy to an Old Beauty," written about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the line in question runs, "We call it only pretty Fanny's way."

On a recent visit to Yokohama (writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") I required some jewellery repaired, and on asking an English resident where I could get it done was told to take it to "Whiskey Boy," and that every rikshaw man knew the address. I accordingly hailed a man who could not speak English, and said "Whiskey Boy." He took me to a shop where I was surprised to find the sign "Whiskey Boy, jeweller," over the door. The name appears to have been given to a Japanese who was servant to an Englishman in the early days of the Concession. He became too fond of whiskey, hence the name. A neat illustration of the Shakespearean dictum, "The evil that men do lives after them."

A professor of McGill University, Montreal, has brought out an ivention which may enable ships to dispense with pilots in rivers and harbours. By means of telephones a ship's officers are enabled to keep to the line of an insulated cable laid on the bed of the navigable channel.

In several of the large towns in America and on the Continent there are a number of girls making a good living by cleaning bicycles for members of the well-to-do class who do not enjoy the task, and who dislike taking the necessary time and trouble involved in getting them to shops where such work is done. In addition to cleaning the machine, the bicycle maid makes it part of her business to see that every screw and nut is in its place, and that handle-bars, saddles, etc., are in no danger of loosening unexpectedly. She charges just what the owner of the wheel would have to pay at the shops, but her customers say that she does her work more thoroughly, and that they prefer having it done at home, and so her orders are increasing steadily.

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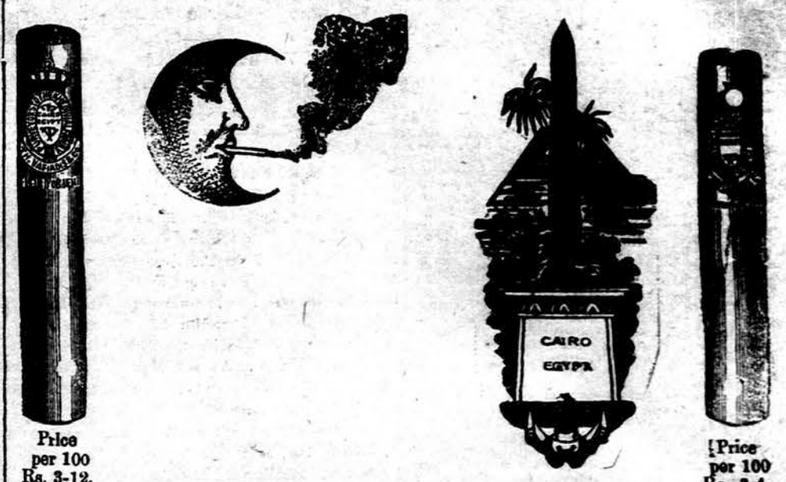

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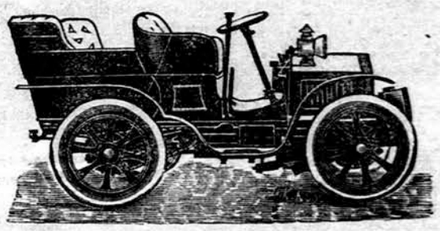

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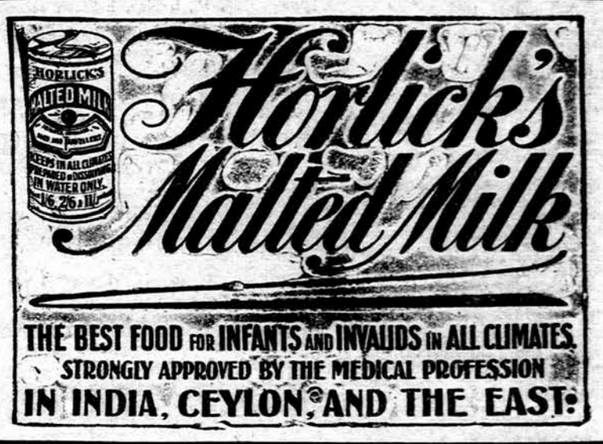

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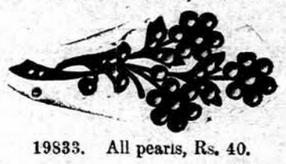

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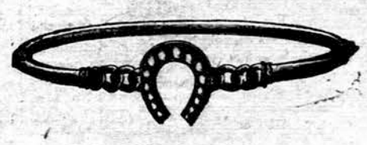
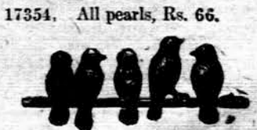
17700. Bracelet set with pearls or turquoises, Rs. 38.

17354. All pearls, Rs. 66.

17070. Plain Gold, Rs. 17.



17098. Bracelet set with pearls, Rs. 40.

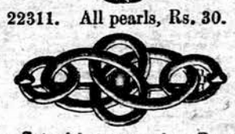


21144. Plain Gold, Rs. 33.

22311. All pearls, Rs. 30.

25614. Bracelet set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 46.

20863. All pearls, Rs. 46. Pearls and rubies, Rs. 55.



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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is unnecessary now to dwell upon the unfortunate misunderstandings which have arisen in Parliament as to the issue of the Reports of the Committee or the attitude of the Government towards the various recommendations. The Army will readily recognise how vitally interested it is in desiring the adoption of the great scheme as a whole. Mr. Arnold-Forster has clearly indicated in his speech in the House of Commons, his general acceptance of the Committee's recommendations, and the Service Members of Parliament have decided to render him a ready and hearty support. Already there are indications of strong opposition, emmanating chiefly from a portion of the civil staff of the War Office. It is important to remember that the main object of the Committee's recommendations is to benefit the Army by placing its administration on sound principles and in military hands. Thus its affairs will be governed by competent experts instead of by theoritical amateurs. It is for this reason that the acceptance of the scheme as a whole is so frequently referred to by the Committee as vital to its ultimate success. The Army has long waited for the reform of its administraton. A vast scheme is now presented, far beyond expectation in its sound and thorough proposals. To lose this chance is to risk eternal failure, and therefore we appeal to these who are in a position to do so to stand firm in support of this great measure of reform.

The regrettable incident of the second part of the Report of the War Office Reconstitution Committee having appeared in the columns of the daily newspapers before it had been submitted to the Cabinet is clearly unpleasant; more than that, it is irregular. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the House of Commons is in a turmoil, and furthermore that some of its members insist on being given the opportunity of discussing it. It is doubtful if any discussion will do much good; the Royal assent to the first part paved the way to a general acceptance of those that might follow, and it would be better therefore to await the whole than to argue upon it in its incomplete form. Lord Esher's Committee has had its opportunity and has taken full advantage of it, and its recommendations have been accepted because they appear sound. So far as they have gone the recommendations show a very thorough knowledge of the weaknesses of the present system; but whether they provide another in which all is strength it is premature to say. While deprecating discussion in the House of Commons, for the simple reason that all questions are discussed therein from a party point of view, we still think that it would be better to have it considered there than not at all. Whatever its faults may have been it must be remembered that the old War Office has no inglorious past. Hampered by too many heads, starved until too late to be economical, it has enabled the British Army to do what it has done, and that too at probably less cost than would have fallen to the share of any other nation that had attempted as much.

A writer in "The Globe" draws the attention of its readers to Mr. J F. Hope's motion to empower the Government to hold in reserve £5,000,000 sterling for use in preparation for war should occasion arise this sum to be spent without application to Parliament. It was, of course, rejected by the House of Commons, but, as the writer in "The Globe" points out, the suggestion, which, by the way, has frequently been put forward in these columns, has set the nation thinking, and one must hope to good purpose, for we have had warning enough. When the Boer War broke out we were absolutely unprepared, simply because the Government dared not apply to Parliament for supplies. Had the Opposition risen to the occasion things might have been different; but as it looked on the war through party glasses any such move by the Cabinet would have led the Boers to doubt both its sincerity in negotiation and the determination of the country behind it. And what has been will be again. Sir John Jackson, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on the South African Campaign, said that if a few months before the outbreak of hostilities the military authorities could have spent a few millions of money with the aid of the Cabinet, but without reference to the House of Commons, preparations could have been made which would have reduced the cost of the compaign by probably a hundred millions sterling. That is not to say the war would have been prevented, but it could have been carried on more promptly and effectively. All other nations, with the exception of ourselves, know the value of secrecy when war is imminent. Hence we stand alone in making no monetary provision for extraordinary preparations without an appeal to Parliament.

After the 1st April next the contributions and subscriptions paid by officers, under Paragraph 982 of the King's Regulations, cease to be payable by officers of cavalry and infantry of the Line, and of the West India Regiment, when serving at home or in the Colonies. Band property belonging to these units (exclusive of presentation instruments, etc.) will remain in regimental custody, and will be replaced when necessary out of the increased allowance provided under Paragraph 685, Allowance Regulations; but all such property will be regarded as vested in the Army Council, and will not be alienated without the consent of the Council. The commanding officer will be responsible that the necessary band property of every description is at all times available and in a serviceable condition to meet the requirements of the band of the unit. From the 1st April an allowance at the rate of £150 per annum will be issued to each regiment of cavalry of the Line, and to each battalion of infantry of the Line and the West India Regiment for the maintenance of a regimental band. An annual allowance at the same rate will also be issued for the maintenance of the Royal Artillery mounted band and the Royal Artillery garrison bands at Dover, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Gibraltar.

That a ship whose electrical firing apparatus is at all fitful or uncertain will be heavily handicapped in a closely-fought action is too obvious to need demonstration, and it is therefore gratifying to find that every nerve is being strained by the gunnery and torpedo schools to devise the most trustworthy method of firing the guns. It is a serious matter for the turret gunlayer, and may be a serious matter for the fleet and Empire, if, after the captain has manœuvred his ship to the best position and got the sun behind him, and the sights of the 12in. guns have been repeatedly brought on the object, the gun does not fire as it should do when the trigger is pressed. This however, happens too frequently with our present electrical firing circuits, and the fault is sometimes in the lock of the gun and sometimes in the wire circuit itself or the battery, or its connections which supply the current. From whatever cause, however the delay is serious and dangerous, and the subject needs all the attention that is being given to it. The gunnery and torpedoexperts are doing what can be done to perfect their circuits and batteries—and in some cases are even drawing the firing current direct from a dynamo circuit—but it is now ordered that naval ordnance artificers are also to be present at all the gunmounting trials of new ships and at the testing of the gun locks, to make sure that there are no faults in the breech fittings which are likely to cause misfires.

It has recently been discovered in the case of many of our modern ships which mount 9.2-in. breech-loading guns, that after a certain amount of wear, at drill, &c., the trunnions, boxes, and bearing get badly scored, owing to the introduction, apparently, of some foreign substance. This, it is reported, has been the case in regard to a first-class cruiser, which recently paid off after only a few months' commission in the Channel Fleet. One of the contributing causes of this, is the means which is adopted for lubricating this portion of the gun, viz., through an uncovered aperture at the top of the trunnion itself. Wherever this means of lubricating is adopted, mischief invariably follows, for it is perfectly obvious that where oil can be thus inserted water and grit—the two mischief-workers—can readily follow; whereas, if the plan of an oil bottle with a wick, or a bottle with upper and lower cocks only were fitted, and no hole left uncovered for the introduction of foreign matter, the serious damage which is now so often discovered on lifting these 9.2-in. guns would not occur; or occur only in a very minor and unimportant degree.

It is somewhat disconcerting to find that the new Admiralty yacht is to be fitted with cylindrical, in place of watertube, boilers. The fact is sufficient to warrant the assumption that the present Board is in sympathy with the advocates of Scotch boilers. Anything more detrimental to the progress of naval engineeringas a science it would be difficult to conceive. That British naval experiences in watertube boilers have been to a considerable extent unfortunate cannot be denied, but then we must separate the cause of failure from the principle of construction. The failures—too numerous, it must be admitted, for contemplation with equanimity—have not been due in all cases to faulty design or errors in principle, but sometimes to defective construction, inferior materials or bad workmanship. This point I fear, was not sufficiently apprehended by the Boiler Committee hence their early and undigested report condemning without qualification, the Belleville boiler. And now we have the Board of Admiralty taking the retrograde step of putting cylindrical boilers into their own yacht.

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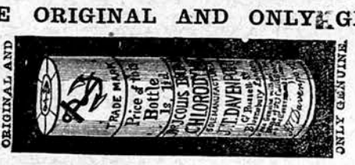

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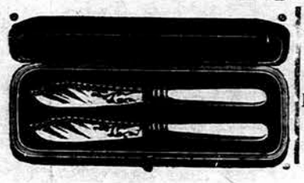

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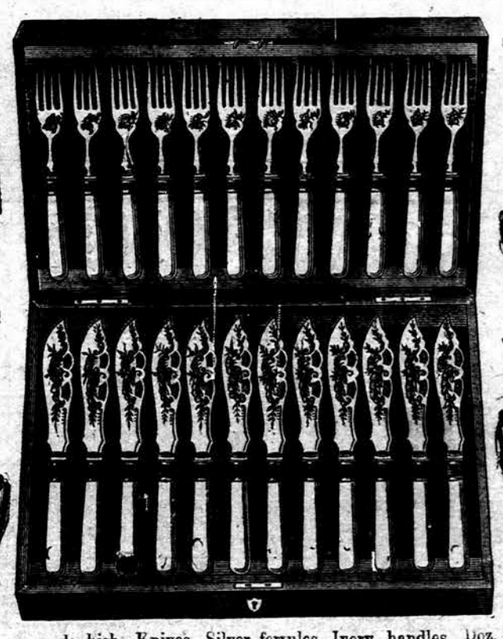

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SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904.

DENATURISED ALCOHOL.

THE "American Machinist" states that Americans are beginning to resent the continuance of the internal revenue tax on alcohol which is unfit for human consumption, but is nevertheless adapted for use in a variety of important industries. It may occur to the reader that, in a matter of such importance to the public in general and to the farmer and agriculturist in particular there can be no reason to doubt the success of a movement for the suppression of a tax which places them at a considerable disadvantage. Let us see what industries are affected. There is no tax on denaturised alcohol in Germany, and it is perhaps hardly too much to say that in a large measure the success of the German chemical industries is due to this simple fact. Germany is now the largest producer of alcohol in the world. She uses it for her automobiles, for auxiliary house-warming apparatus, and with a Welsbach mantle in lamps and chandeliers. For kitchen ranges it takes the place of gas and oil. Thousands of villages which have no gas-works use alcohol for this purpose. But the farmer is interested in the future of alcohol as well as the manufacturer, for, in America at any rate, corn is the cheapest material from which it can be made. In Germany it is made from potatoes, which in that country are cheaper than corn. It is estimated that the remission of the tax on alcohol in America would mean an immediate demand for an additional fifty million bushels of corn. The "American Machinist" states that the manufacture of fulminate of mercury has passed away from the States to Canada, where there is no such tax. The same tax is also doing much mischief to the automobile industry of the States owing to the ever-increasing price of gasoline. Why, then, is there some doubt as to the success of the movement to abolish the tax? The "American Machinist" makes no bones about it, and bluntly refers the reader to the doing of the Standard Oil Company. A Bill has been introduced into Congress to deal with the matter, and a committee of important manufacturers has been formed to educate public opinion on the question, and to secure the passing of the Bill. We shall soon see in what way the Standard Oil Company will meet the move.—"Westminster Gazette."

RELIGIOUS MANIACS.

THE "Daily Telegraph" correspondent gives some further details of the extraordinary religious revival scenes on Beal's Island, Maine. Three preachers belonging to a sect called "The Holy Ghost and Us" stirred the simple fisherfolk of the State to delirious frenzy, preaching the doctrine of hell fire and exhorting one and all to sacrifice everything. Meetings began in the afternoon and lasted until midnight. They were held daily most of the women of the place falling completely under the sway of the preachers. The little town is divided into two hostile camps, and families are broken up. One man stated that his wife has been converted and was always waking him up at night screaming and commanding him to believe. If he refuses his assent she strikes him over the head with a Bible or a club, threatening to pound the Holy Ghost into him or beat him to death. Dogs and cats were slaughtered by the fanatics, and the sacrifice of a child's life was narrowly averted. A man present seized the child and dashed for the door of the meeting house, holding the crowd off while the frightened youngster fled to a hiding place.

The authorities on the mainland notified of the proceedings, have now prohibited religious services of all kinds. When they intervened a number of fisherfolk had already gone insane. Some were preparing to sell their houses and possessions to give to the preachers. Previous to reaching Beal's Island the preachers toured in other islands, preaching unsuccessfully. At Grand Nevah Island, off Passamaquoddy Bay the sturdy fisherfolk greeted them with a volley of rocks and sticks.

YOUTHFUL GENIUS.

ARTISTIC Paris, we learn, is raving over the phenomenal cleverness of a Polish boy, Thaddeus Styka who is doing big things both in painting and sculpture for the coming Salon Exhibition, at the very immature age of thirteen. It was at this age, one is reminded, that Landseer exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy; though as a child of six he had won more than family fame as a draughtsman. Millais was four years older when his "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru" startled London from the Academy walls and at seventeen, too, Mr. Briton Riviere qualified as a Royal Academy exhibitor with two canvases—"Sheep on the Cotswolds" and "Tired Out." But half a dozen years earlier than this when he was a very junior boy at Cheltenham College two of his paintings were shown at the British Gallery and before he had emerged into the dignity of teens he actually added £20 to his pocket money by the sale of a single picture "Robinson Crusoe." Mr. Riviere's precocity laurels are not endangered by this Polish prodigy.

A MOTOR WAR WALL.

Adjutant-General Gulp, of the National Guard of the State of New York, an organization that corresponds with our Volunteers, has invented a movable armour-clad wall, behind which troops may lie on the firing line with perfect safety. The wall is a sort of hurdle on wheels divided into lengths thirty feet apart, and so arranged that it can be joined together. The interesting point is that the bullet-proof wall is towed by motor-cars and rapidly brought into position. Adjutant-General Gulp when not in uniform is the manager of a life-insurance company, and he says that he invented the wonderful wall while thinking out a scheme to make war less fatal, and thus diminish the losses of the insurance companies. General Gulp says that if a war were threatened between England and the United States, the life-insurance companies would combine and if necessary spend as much as £10,000,000 to prevent it, so as to save the lives of their policy holders. The money would be used in a compaign of education, in entertaining and placating fire-eaters of influence, and in contributions to the funds of the political parties in a position to stop hostilities.—"Motoring Illustrated."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results.—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6		6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	22	21	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	40	29	45
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	28	18	25
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	49	39	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	13	18
G Mahim and Worli	12	10	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	2
Hospitals	0	12	23
Total	171	145	233
Total plague deaths to date	272,844	224,414	
Same date last year	274	263	382

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,785 as against 1,531 during the previous week. Of the total number 1 135 died of plague which showed an increase of 163 over the preceeding week. The total mertality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2604 which included 1827 deaths from plague.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid over the greater part of the reporting area. The barometer is from ·07 to ·25 in defect of normal; the lowest pressure being in the United Provinces. The gradients from south-west to north-east are steeper than normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, Central and United Provinces, Sind, Gujarat and Berar while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and at Karachi, Goa, Calicut and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Khandwa, Jacobabad and Malegaon and the minimum 5° to 8° in Central India and at Jhansi, Karachi, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Hyderabad Deccan. The maximum varied from 110° at Ahmedabad to 85° at Dawarka, and the minimum from 82° at Cochin to 65° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Masulipatam, Mangalore, Cochin, Madras and Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure is now abnormally low over the whole reporting area, but particularly so in the north and north-east thereof, which accounts for the strong breezes blowing in many places from the south-west. Weather has consequently become somewhat cloudy in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast, where thunderstorms are likely; but it continues fine elsewhere.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE FUTURE OF THE MOTOR-BOAT.

THE motor-boat as an industry and a means to pastime is forging ahead. France took the lead in automobiles, but Great Britain and the United States are waking up, and an enormous market undoubtedly will arise in the next few years for a motor-boat modest both in price and in its consumption of fuel, and the chief river runabout will soon be with us.

Racing craft will always be with us as a recreation for the rich. And the high speed motor-boat will teach its constructor all that is necessary to know regarding reliability and endurance, just as the racing motor-car has been the prime factor in the development of the trust worthy touring car.

Power launches have been used for a quarter of a century in connection with yachts, and as runabouts in harbours, etc. But they were handicapped by the law's requirement that a licensed engineer should be in charge and their weight and their heavy fuel burden of coal and water rendered them expensive and impracticable.

Now the real motor-boat has evoluted. It is run by electricity, naphtha, or petrol. Many are decorative pleasure craft; others are mainly racing boats.—"Motoring Illustrated."

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of H E the Comdr in Chief in Indian the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—

102nd Prince of Wales's own Grenadiers—2nd Lieut A S Auret 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment a candidate for the Indian army to be Double Company Officer Dated 25th March 1904.

2nd Lieut Auret will be attached to the 127th Baluch Light Infantry until further orders.

103th Infantry—2nd Lieut F Miller 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Company Officer Dated 24th March 1904.

120 Rajputana Infantry—2nd Lieut W Macready 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Company Officer Dated 22nd March 1904.

The Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

37th Lancers Baluchi Horse—Capt J Talbot 4th Squadron Comdr seconded to be pro tem 3rd Squadron Comdr vice Capt Vincent seconded and to remain seconded.

Capt C B Loring pro tem 4th Squadron Comdr to be pro tem 3rd Squadron Comdr and Capt R L C Wilkinson Squadron Officer seconded to be pro tem 4th Squadron Comdr and to remain seconded vice Capt Talbot seconded.

Capt E F Orton Squadron Officer to be pro tem 4th Squadron Comdr.

Lieut J St C D Stewart Officiating Squadron Officer to be Squadron Officer vice Capt Wilkinson seconded.

Lieut C H Gabriel Officiating Squadron Officer to be Squadron Officer on augmentation.

Lieut Stewart will be graded above Lieut A J Reynolds and below Lieut A E S Scott.

Lieut Gabriel will be graded above 2nd Lieut Lorimer and below Lieut A J Reynolds.

3rd Sappers and Miners—Capt F H C Burne Royal Engr on vacating the appointment of Adjutant to Company Comdr.

Lieut A M Twiss Royal Engr to be Adjutant vice Capt Burne vacated Dated 2nd April 1904.

112th Infantry—2nd Lieut W O Palmer Unattached List to be Double Company Officer Dated 19th March 1904.

126th Baluchistan Infantry—Major J Parker pro tem 2nd in Comd to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Brevet Lieut Col J W G Tulloch with the Japanese Forces or until further orders.

In continuation of Command Order No 233 of 1904 Col W H Riddell British Service Asst Adjutant Genl Bombay District on resignation of his staff appointment has been permitted to proceed to England.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that the following exchange has been sanctioned:—

East Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut G E M Hill first to second battalion, Lieut J H Dwyer 2nd to 1st Battalion.

The following appointments are ordered:—

Capt F P Hutchinson from No 65, R G A Company to Instructor in Gunnery R G A Bombay.

The appointment of Capt A C Fergusson as Instructor in Gunnery R G A Bombay ordered in Bombay Command Order No 141 of 1904 is hereby cancelled.

Capt R E Tyler from No 3 Mountain Battery R G A to Adjutant Quetta R G A.

Lieut J A D Langborne from 23rd Peshawar Mountaid Battery to No 60 Company R G A on promotion.

The under mentioned officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant—

2nd Lieut F H Hawley and 2nd Lieut F A W Armitage 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieut C B Gannon Meywar Bhil Corps has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Army.

2nd Lieut E Lorimer 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse) passed the Obligatory test in Pushtu at Rawalpindi on the 14th March.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

58th Infantry—Lieut T G M Harris (attached 123rd Outram Rifles), for six months Pension service fourth year commenced 8th January 1904.

Capt W D A Keys I M S for six months Pension service fourth year commenced 28th January 1903.

Capt H Macdonald Indian Army Supply and Transport Officer 5th Class Mhow for one year Pension service thirteenth year commenced 17th June 1903.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the India Army the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

121st Pioneers—Capt A H D Creagh for one year Pension service eighteenth year commenced 5th February 1904.

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